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The Bombay Gazette

- No. [illegible]—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1873. SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE. {For a Y[illegible] {For Six Mo[illegible] Rs. 24}

THE BO[illegible]E.

THE Rates of S[illegible] ...y Gazette will for the future b[illegible]

To Subscribers [illegible] ...free.

In Advance. ... Arrear.
Per Annum ... Rs. 60
Half-yearly ... 31
Quarterly ... 16
Monthly ... 6

To Subscribers [illegible] ...st free.

In Advance. ... Arrear.
Per Annum ... Rs. 65
Half-yearly ... 36
Quarterly ... 20
Monthly ... 7

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ... Rs. 5 0
Second do. ... „ 2 0
Third do. ... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ... „ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First ins[illegible] ... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ... [illegible]
Third [illegible]
In the Native Language double the above

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—RUPEES 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "CHALDEA," 1,433 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. Lewis, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 10th Jan. 1874, at 4 P.M.

January 1874.		January 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	10	Leaves Tuticorin	18
„ Ratnagherry	11	„ Colombo	19
„ Vingorla	11	„ Galle	20
„ Goa	12	„ Negapatam	22
„ Carwar	[illegible]	„ Madras	25
„ Mangalore	13	„ Coconada	27
„ Cannanore	14	„ Vizagapatam	28
„ Tellicherry	14	„ Bimlipatam	29
„ Calicut	15	„ Gopaulpore	30
„ Beypore	15	„ False Point	31
„ Cochin	16		
„ Alleppy	16	Arrives at CALCUTTA ... Feb.	2

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Transhipping Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,084 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. [illegible], will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 2nd January 1874, at 2 P.M.

Jan. 1874.		Jan. 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	2	Leave BUSREH	21
„ Kurrachee	7	„ Fao	[illegible]
„ Guadur	[illegible]	„ Koweit	[illegible]
„ Muscat	[illegible]	„ Bushire	[illegible]
„ Bunder Abbas	11	„ Lingah	[illegible]
„ Lingah	[illegible]	„ Bunder Abbas	[illegible]
„ Bushire	[illegible]	„ Muscat	[illegible]
„ Fao	[illegible]	„ Guadur	3
„ Mahomerah	17	„ Kurrachee	5
Arrive BUSREH	18	Arrive BOMBAY	9

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,084 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. [illegible], will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 2nd January 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. PENANG, 970 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. [illegible], will be despatched on MONDAY, the 5th January 1874 at 2 P.M.

Until further notice the extra steamers leaving Bombay and Kurrachee on every Monday will call at VERAWUL, POREBUNDER, and CUTCH MANDVIE both ways.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.

Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

Risks on Elphinstone Circle at reduced rates.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co., Ld.,
1st January 1866. Agents.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
12, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

[illegible]ption of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

SUPERIOR TENTS of all kinds and sizes manufactured to order on the shortest notice; and a large selection of ready-made Tents, both new and second-hand, for sale and on hire at reasonable prices, and rates can now be had on application to the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained. Inspection is invited.

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY,
Government Tent Contractor and Timber Merchant.
[illegible] Imambarra, Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern ... 7s. 4d. per oz.
Ditto ditto Queen's do. ... 7s. 6d. „

QUEEN'S PATTERN.

		s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs.	at 6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „	at 6 0	7 10 0
12 Table Forks	40 „	at 6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „	at 6 0	7 10 0
[illegible] Gravy Spoons	12 „	at 6 0	3 12 0
1 Soup Ladle	11 „	at 6 0	3 [illegible]
4 Sauce ditto	12 „	at 6 0	3 18 0
[illegible] Salt Spoons			2 2 0
1 Fish ditto	14 „	at 6 0	4 11 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs			1 5 0
			£57 14 0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application. Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras;
Messrs. Colvin, Cowie, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co., Calcutta.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.

[illegible] IHLANG-IHLANG, VANDA, HENNA, JOCKEY CLUB, FRANGIPANNI, WHITE ROSE, VIOLET, TEA, COFFEE, and other sweet [illegible].

Rimmel's Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Hair. Glycerine and Windsor Soap. Violet, Rice, and other Toilet Powders.

Rimmel's far-famed Toilet Vinegar. Aquadentine for the Teeth. [illegible], to supersede Hair Dye. Fancy Crackers, &c.

Eugene Rimmel, Perfumer to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London.

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors throughout the world.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They are mild in operation, with the most [illegible] effect, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. BURKE, 47, [illegible] Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 5th January, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. HYDASPES (2,984 Tons, and 450 H. P.), Captain J. M. Rogers, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labeled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 29th December 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 30th December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 27th December.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th December 1873.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the Company's Steamers leaving Bombay on the following dates, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton:—

2nd March 1874.
16th do.
30th do.
13th April 1874.
27th do.
11th May 1874.

PASSAGE-MONEY (Exclusive of Liquors).

First Class ... Rs. 660
Second Class ... Rs. 390

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.

40, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND AND PEARL AND GOLD JEWELLERY AND SILVER WARE.

On TUESDAY, the 6th proximo, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 1 o'clock at their Auction room, Meadow Street, No. 40, by order of Mr. [illegible], sole administrator to the estate of Dhunbaiee alias [illegible] widow of the late Ardaseer Hormusjee Guzdar, the following valuable Jewellery, consisting of large pearl two more bangles, pearl [illegible], 7-string pearl necklace, pearl rings, pearl and diamond [illegible], diamond earrings, diamond and pearl ear ornaments, diamond, ruby, and enamel rings, and loose pearls, gold bangles, neck chain, gold and silver snuff boxes, and other gold ornaments, silver ware, &c.

The above jewellery will be on view from the 5th instant.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

30th December 1873.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, coloured and white piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

5 cases [illegible].
2 „ white [illegible].
3 „ [illegible] prints.
15 bales grey shirtings 7¼ to 8½ lbs.
1 case superior and highly scented assorted soap.
5 „ assorted confectionery.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 30th December 1873.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-DAY, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their [illegible]

5 Bales [illegible] Shirtings.
3 „ Grey T. Cloth.
2 „ „ Grey Madapollams.
5 „ „ Grey Drills, 30 yards.
1 Case Cashmere Cloth.
1 „ Assorted Color Braiding.
A few Cards Padlock.
2 Cases Best Sponges.
2 „ Fancy Scent Bottles.
A few Office Furniture, consisting Desk Table, Pigeonhole, Copying Press, Chairs, Punka, &c., &c.
4 Bales assorted Colour Blankets.
10 Cases White-ground Prints.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 30th December 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN TEAK LOGS AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY next, the 3rd January, at 2 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to public competition on the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, at Tank Bunder,

A quantity of timber in well assorted lots, suitable for many varieties of work and in lots to meet the requirements of small as well as large purchasers. Also,

200 tons logs Moulmein Teak, ex Magdalla

A quantity of Boards, ex Benefactress:—150 tons will sawn defective scantlings and short timber adaptable for a variety of useful purposes.

This will be an unusually advantageous opportunity for private builders or small contractors to meet with timber ready cut, for almost any purpose required, and in usefully adjusted lots.

SALE of Superior First-class Moulmein Boards, Teak Squares and Scantlings.

On TUESDAY next, the 6th January, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will resume the sale at Tank Bunder, of the remaining Teak Timber received from the wreck of the Ship Montpellier, consisting of

1070 Tons 1st Class Logs.
35 „ Boards
2 „ Scantlings.

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 30th December 1873.

BOOTS BY PARCELS POST FROM LONDON.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL

Sends his First-Class Boots and Shoes for Ladies or Gentlemen

POST FREE

for One Shilling per pair, in addition to his Catalogue Prices.

LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 18s. 6d.; Enamelled on Glove Kid, beautifully made, 21s. and 25s.; Soft House Boots, Satinette or Mock Kid, 5s. 6d.; Morocco, or Grey Linen Slippers, 5s. 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Boots for Walking or Dress, 24s.; Porpoise Hide Boots—very soft and strong—Elastic or Balmoral, 35s.; Brown or Enamelled Riding Boots, 70s.

For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of boot.

Revised Illustrated Catalogues sent Post Free.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance. Post Office Orders payable at Chief Office. Cheques crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

THE GRANDE DIPLOMA AWARDED AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873.

NUSSEY & PILLING'S WELL KNOWN SEWING MACHINES.

The Improved Little Stranger Hand Lock-Stitch (Shuttle) £4 4s.

The "Nussey and Pilling" New Family Silent Sewing Machine (Shuttle) £7 10s.

The Noiseless Tudor, for Tailoring and Manufacturing Purposes (Shuttle) £8 10s.

Wheeler and Wilson Machines.

Merchant Shippers supplied.

London Office: C. E. WILSON, 29, Falcon Square, London, E.C. Manufactory: Park Works, Park Lane, Leeds, England.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle. IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles, and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the skin. During the heat and dust of summer especially, and in cases of sunburns and stings of insects, it is of the greatest use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor." ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto." ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers, eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent brown, or black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing nor perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle. All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last 70 years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, perfumers, and bazaars throughout India, Australia, the Colonies, and South America. A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20, Hatton-garden, London, proprietors.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM FERRY SAILINGS.

NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, the 5th January 1874, the FERRY STEAMER to OORUN and OOLWA will leave Carnac Bunder at 8 A.M. instead of 8-30 A.M. The Ferry Steamer to Alibaug will leave Carnac Bunder at 2 P.M. instead of 3 P.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 29th December 1873.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

NOTICE.

THE GREAT MIKADO JAPANESE TROUPE

Will continue their Performances in the above Theatre on the following Nights:—

TUESDAY, DEC. 30TH.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 31ST.
THURSDAY, JAN. 1ST, 1874.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EACH EVENING.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Family Tickets to admit three, Rs. 10.

Dress Circle ... Rs. 4 | Gallery ... Rs. 2

Full particulars may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, and Co., where a Plan of the Theatre can be seen and Seats secured.

CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.

A. FEITELSOHN, Proprietor.

ITALIAN OPERA TROUPE.

GRAND OPERA CONCERT,
ON
FRIDAY NIGHT, JAN. 2ND, 1874,
IN THE
GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

The whole of the Selections on the Programme will be represented in costume.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ... Rs. 3 0
Stalls ... „ 2 0
Gallery ... „ 1 0
Pit ... „ 0 8 Annas.

Full particulars may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co., where a Plan of the Theatre can be seen and Seats secured.

SIGNOR G. INZOLI, Proprietor.

MADAME ARABELLA GODDARD.

TOWN HALL.

Madame GODDARD begs to announce that she will give

A GRAND CONCERT
IN THE TOWN HALL,
TO-DAY, TUESDAY,
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
THE RIGHT HON'BLE MRS. DEANE,
ASSISTED BY
MRS. SMYTHE AND SIGNOR SUSINI.
CONDUCTOR—SIGNOR INZOLI.

Seats may be secured and Tickets obtained for all parts of the Hall at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co., and also at the Doors.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Reserved Seats, Rs. 5. Family Ticket, for three, Rs. 12. Unreserved, Rs. 3. Family Ticket, for three, Rs. 6. Admission, Rs. 1.

Concert to commence at 5-30 p.m. Carriages may be ordered for 7 p.m.

NOTICE.—Family Tickets can only be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.

M. BLONDIN.—TENDERS WANTED for the erection of an enclosure for the intended Performance in Bombay of M. Blondin on the High Rope. Plans and particulars on application to H. S. BEDFORD, C.E., Bombay.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BYCULLA CLUB will be held at the Club House, on FRIDAY, the 30th January 1874, at 6 P.M.

W. WEBB,
Honorary Secretary.

Byculla Club, 30th December 1873.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in Boxes, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.

Sold Retail by TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona.

PATRONISED BY H.M. THE QUEEN AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, 1851 AND 1862; VIENNA, 1873.

BARNARD, BISHOP, & BARNARD'S NORFOLK IRON WORKS,

NORWICH.

ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINE-MADE GALVANISED WIRE NETTING.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRON AND GALVANISED IRON MATERIALS OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.
IMPROVED CATTLE AND SHEEP FENCING.
IMPROVED STABLE FITTINGS. GARDEN AND AVIARY REQUIREMENTS. LAWN MOWERS.
FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MATERIALS.
IRON MANGLES—MACHINERY—MILLS—FOUNTAINS—TANKS—TROUGHS.
CLOSE AND OPEN KITCHEN AND COOKING RANGES FOR INDIAN AND COLONIAL USE.
IRON BOTTLE BINS AND RACKS.
IRON ENTRANCE GATES TO GARDENS, MANSIONS, &c., as supplied to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, at Sandringham.

Illustrated Priced Catalogues on application, and all goods most carefully packed and shipped.

Order through Merchants, or with references or payment no shipment.

*** State that indents are to be for the Manufactures of

BARNARD, BISHOP, & BARNARD'S
NORFOLK IRON WORKS, NORWICH, ENGLAND.

Manufacturers by Special Appointment to H.M.'s Navy, at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford.

D. HOGARTH & CO'S

CELEBRATED
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE,
AND OILMEN'S STORES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Mulligatawny, Palestine Soups, Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets, Kippered Salmon, Herrings, Mackerel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines, Preserved Meats of all kinds, York Hams, Bacon, Truffled Pates, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages, Pickles, Sauces, Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies, Scotch Marmalade, Dessert Fruits.

To be had of all respectable Storekeepers.

PRICE LISTS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO
D. HOGARTH & CO.,
"BON ACCORD" WHARF,
223, WAPPING, LONDON, AND AT ABERDEEN.

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!!

RUST PREVENTED.

DOLLOND'S Nickle-plated STEEL SPECTACLES, to prevent Rusting, are now being made especially for India, with GLASSES of ALL SHADES, from 7s. 6d. each.

DOLLOND'S Pocket Aneroids, £3 3s. and £3 10s. Field Glasses, Telescopes, Prismatic Compasses, &c., &c.

1, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

N.B.—Goods can now be sent by Indian Parcel Post for 1s. 4d. per lb.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

23 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £195 to £270.
30 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £260 to £360.
27 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £324 to £430.
43 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from £476 to £610.
50 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £860 to £1,010.
&c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a Steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S

SPECIAL COLD SEASON SHIPMENTS.

RUGS, BLANKETS, &c.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
The Celebrated Whitney Rugs, our own introduction, over 7 feet long, and wide in proportion, invaluable to Travellers	15 0	16 8
Scarlet Whitney Blankets ... pr. pr.	22 0	25 0
Dark Blue „ ... pr. pr.		
White, of superior quality	22 0	25 0
Extra Super, a Special article made from finest Wool	30 0	34 0
Fancy Rugs or Scotch Mauds ... from	16 8	18 8

HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Double Damask Table Cloths	17 8	19 8
Double Damask, cut by the yard, 72 inch	6 8	7 [illegible]
Double Damask Napkins	10 8	12 0
Twill Sheets, Horrocks's ... pr. pr.	9 8	10 8
Double Sheets, extra size	11 8	13 8
Honey Comb Towels ... six for	5 0	6 0
Real Turkish White ... six for	9 8	10 [illegible]
„ „ Brown ... six for	10 0	12 [illegible]
Cash's Patent Friction Towel ... each	3 0	3 [illegible]

LINCOLN BENNETT & CO.'S SUPERIOR HATS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Best Brown Felt, High Round Crown	7 8	8 8
Flat Top, Extra Quality, Best Beaver Felt	9 [illegible]	10 8
Round Crown, Black	6 8	7 8
Round Crown Black, High and Stiff	4 8	8 8

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Flat Top, Extra Quality	9 8	10 0
Soft Grey or Brown, Round Top	5 8	6 8
Straw Hats	3 0	3 8
Tweed Hats	5 0	5 12
Tweed Caps	3 8	4 0
Scotch Caps, Glengarry's	5 0	5 12

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
A. & Co.'s Celebrated Shooting Hat, Cork and Felt, Wide Brim	13 8	15 8
Extra Quality	16 0	18 0
Regulation Helmets	14 0	16 0
Extra Quality	16 0	18 0
Drab Helmets, Low Crown	8 8	10 0

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH, the genuine material, absorbing and Shrinkless ... Six	36 0	42 0
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, with collar attached, the New Designs ... Six	26 0	31 0
PRINTED CAMBRIC with Collars attached; a strong useful Shirt ... Six	22 8	25 0
BEST LONG CLOTH, A. & Co.'s new Linen Military Front for Indian washing	28 0	31 0
FINE LONG CLOTH, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs ... Six	22 8	25 0
SILK AND WOOL, the best made, the texture in equal quantities	52 0	58 0
BEST WOVE FLANNEL, Plain or Fancy Colors, thoroughly Shrunk	40 0	46 0
DRESS SHIRTS, embroidered Fronts, from	7 8	8 0

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Two hundred dozens of perfect Fitting Shirts ready for immediate wear.

SHIRT COLLARS,

"THREE FOLD" EXTRA TURNED EDGES FOR INDIAN WASHING.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Pall Mall, Strand, Haymarket, Stand-up ... Doz.	6 0	7 0
The Dux, Harford, Stand-up, Turned Corner	6 0	7 0
The Military Special Mess Collar	6 0	7 0
Shakespeare, West-End, Turned Down	6 0	7 0
The West-End / The Dux } Made with neat Cambric Tie attached for wear with Wool Shirts	6 8	7 8
Best Linen Cuffs (False)	11 0	12 8

SLEEPING KIT.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Oxford Cloth Cool and absorbing	10 0	11 8
Best Wove Saxony Flannel	17 0	19 0
Silk and Wool, all Colors	17 8	19 8
Striped Cambric	6 8	7 8

DRESSING GOWNS.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Oxford Cloth	10 0	11 8
Fancy Flannel	17 0	19 0
Printed Cashmere	23 0	26 0

GENT'S COTTON SOCKS,

DOUBLE FEET AND HEELS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton Socks "Half Dressed" Doz.	9 [illegible]	10 8
Super do. do. do. Dressed	11 [illegible]	13 0
Ex-Super do. do. Balbriggan Finish	18 [illegible]	20 0
Fancy Striped Cotton, Neat Washing Colors	14 [illegible]	16 0
Superfine do. do. do. do.	16 [illegible]	18 0
Best Lisle Thread	25 [illegible]	28 0
Do. do. Fancy Stripes	27 [illegible]	31 0
Real Balbriggan Embroidered Silk	28 0	32 0
Best Ribbed Merino, all Shades ... per pair	4 12	5 8
A Super quality, very Stout and Soft	5 12	6 8

BANIANS, OR UNDER-VESTS.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Gauze Merino ... Six for	14 0	[illegible]
Super Ditto, Pure Saxony	19 0	[illegible]
Extra Super, A. & Co.'s Special Webb, the finest Merino made, Shrinkless	25 0	[illegible]
India Gauze, the real Holt Silk, a delightful Texture, very Elastic	40 0	45 0
White Merino, with Long Sleeves, medium substance	22 0	25 0
Grey Merino, Long Sleeves, stout substance	31 0	37 0
Real Lambs Wool, Long Sleeves	[illegible]	[illegible]

GENT'S MERINO SOCKS,

SOFT AND SHRINKLESS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Plain Colors Assorted Shades	15 8	17 8
Super Drabs and Browns, Fine Saxony	17 8	19 8
Extra Super, Medium and Dark Drabs, delightfully Soft and Elastic	21 0	24 8
Superfine Drab, Neat Violet Stripes	24 0	27 0
Real Scotch Lambs Wool, Stout, a very good sock for Sportsmen	21 0	24 0
Pure Black Silk Socks for Dress ... per pair	7 0	8 8
Spun Silk, Plain Colors ... do.	5 8	6 8
Fancy Stripes, the latest Designs	5 8	6 8

PANTS AND DRAWERS.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Brown Dressed Cotton Pants ... Six for	26 0	32 0
Super Brown Cotton Trunk Drawers, fitting closely above the knee	27 0	31 0
Fine Summer Merino Pants, medium substance	36 0	42 0
Super Do. fitted with Belt Bands Double Wove Seats for Riding	42 0	48 0
Stout Grey Shetland Merino Pants	31 0	37 0
Bathing Drawers, Fancy Striped Cotton ... per pair	2 0	2 4

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

HAS the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay and those at Outstations, that she has just returned from England with a large and choice assortment of "ELEGANT GOODS," selected by herself from the best "PARIS" and "LONDON" HOUSES, and which are now open for inspection at her SHOW ROOMS.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.,
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,
(BOMBAY AND SIMLA)
BY APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,
LORD AND LADY NAPIER OF MAGDALA,
THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB,
THE MAHARAJAHS OF
JEYPORE, PUTTIALA, BARODA, CASHMERE, VIZIANAGRAM, AND GWALIOR.

Vienna Exhibition, a diploma of honour and a medal have been awarded to our Agents, Messrs. H. Grandjean & Co., for Chronometers and Watches.

SILVER WATCHES from Rs. 20 to Rs. 130
GOLD WATCHES „ 80 to 3,000
CLOCKS „ 15 to 450
MUSICAL BOXES „ 15 to 800
JEWELLERY—A large selection.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRS UNDERTAKEN AND CAREFULLY MADE.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.,
Hummum Street, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA, & CO.,
4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of their CUSTOMERS and the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of London made JEWELRY, consisting of

BROOCHES AND EARRINGS;
GOLD SETS AND HALF SETS;
SUITS OF THE NEWEST PATTERN;
GUARDS, NECK-CHAINS, & NECKLETS;
CROSSE'S LOCKETS AND PENDANTS;
WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS,
OF THE NEWEST DESIGN
AND BEST WORKMANSHIP.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL

MESSRS. RUSSELL & Co.
1ST JUNE 1873.

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS,
NEAR THE ORIENTAL BANK,
BOMBAY.

RUSSELL & Co. have just received a large supply of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES.

MADE TO ORDER.

Gentlemen's Enamel Hessian Boots ... Rs. 25 per Pair.
Do. Peel's Patent Leather Boots. „ 30 „
Cavalry and Infantry Regulation Spurs and Chains, complete ... „ 8 „

All Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE.—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is Morson's Pepsine, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine in ½, 1, and 1-pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, Morson & Son have prepared this. Sold in ¼ oz., 1½ oz., and 3 oz. bottles.

GELATINE.—The purest preparation is Morson's.

Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON,
Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,
31, 33 & 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW,
RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.
WORKS—HORNSEY AND HOMERTON.

PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SALE of Messrs. PAYNE & Co.'s WINES and SPIRITS, at further Reduced Prices. See detailed List in MONDAY'S Paper.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

	Rs. per doz. qts
STILL HOCKS—Liebfraumilch	20
Steinwein	20
Rudesheimer	24
Marcobrunner	30
CLARETS—Chateau de Francs	14
Vray Canon	15-8
Chateau Leoville	24
Chateau Lafitte	28
ITALIAN CLARET—bottled here	6
CHOICE ITALIAN WINES—	
Barbera Amoro Secco	12
Barolo	12
Nebiolo	12
BRANDIES—G. Martineau	18
H. and C. Balaresque	15
BEST SWISS KIRSCHWASSER—A small quantity on hand	3 per Bottle.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 28th July 1873.

WM. YOUNGER & CO.'S ALES.

INDIA PALE ALE,
DOUBLE STRONG ALE, AND
EXTRA STOUT,

are brewed and bottled under an improved system, and are specially prepared for Indian consumption, with all the care and acquired by long experience.

WM. YOUNGER and CO.'S BOTTLED BEERS for export are only guaranteed genuine when protected by their Patent Capsules, and they are obtainable from most of the leading retail dealers throughout the world.

ESTABLISHED 1749.

ABBEY & HOLYROOD BREWERIES
EDINBURGH.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ADELPHI, LONDON, ENGLAND.
Direct shipments are now made
ONLY TO THE TRADE,
PRICED LISTS and TERMS UPON APPLICATION

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits are protected by a TRADE MARK CAPSULE bearing their signature.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

FOR
KEROSINE, PETROLEUM, PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,
MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,
BIRMINGHAM.

Photographs and Books on application. Greatly improved designs. American Burners if desired. Chandeliers in great variety. Patentees of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

All Orders must be sent through an English House or accompanied by 60 days' draft.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

To the Proprietors of L.S.
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS London."

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.

ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW. | LONDON.
48, Washington Street. | 84, Upper Thames Street.

New Works.—POSSILPARK, GLASGOW.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,500 new designs in

Rain Water Goods.	Verandahs.	Columns & Lamps.
Railing and Gates.	Conservatories.	School Fittings.
Tomb Railing.	Covered Ways.	Washhand Basins.
Terminals.	Balconies.	Closets and Urinals.
Cresting.	Fountains.	Baths and Troughs.

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference to a firm in England.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,

ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

WANTED.

AGENCY.—A GENTLEMAN, having a large and influential connection in the Punjaub, would be glad to UNDERTAKE an AGENCY for the SALE of IRON, WINES, &c., &c. Address, "AGENCY," Umritsur, Punjaub, N. W. P.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, a Commodious Upper Storied GODOWN from the 1st of January next. For Rent and other particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.,
No. 1, Forbes Street.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST of MR. GEORGE [illegible] in our FIRM CEASED on the 30TH SEPTEMBER LAST.

BADHAM & Co.

24th December 1873.

CATTLE EPIDEMIC IN BOMBAY.—LIQUID CHLORALUM, the discovery of Professor GAMGEE, can be relied on to render innocuous all infectious matter, for purifying STABLES, COWSHEDS, PIGSTIES, &c., and to prevent the spread of the disease to healthy animals.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY,
[illegible] SOUTHERN & CO.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE COLABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Mill at Lower Colaba, on TUESDAY, the Thirtieth day of December, 1873, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Accounts of the Company made up to 15th December 1873.
2nd. To elect Directors.
3rd. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

શા૦ નરસી કેશવજી.

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 23rd December 1873.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The DIRECTORS have fixed the 1st day of January 1874 as being the last day on which applications for SHARES in the above named Society will be received from Residents in Bombay, the time for Mofussil Residents is extended to the 15th of that month. It is important therefore that those who contemplate applying for Shares should take the earliest opportunity of doing so.

By Order,
C. E. MITCHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents,
Bombay Co-operative Society, Limited.

TENDERS will be received by the Acting Superintendent of Marine, up to 1 P.M. on SATURDAY, the 3rd January 1874, for the CHARTER of TWO STEAMSHIPS of about 1,000 to 2,000 Tons each, for a period of twenty-one days, more or less, to be employed in the TRANSPORT of TROOPS, STORES, &c. &c., between the ports on the West Coast of India and adjacent thereto, as may be directed.

The Vessels tendered to be in port and ready for survey on the 3rd January 1874, and will be required to provide ventilation, together with such fittings as may be directed by the Agent for Transports, and to be completed and the vessels ready to proceed to sea on the 9th proximo, and, if necessary, to be docked. Water, Provisions, Coal and Water Tanks will be supplied by Government.

The expense attending Stamp Fees to be affixed to Charter-parties as well as to Counterparts (of Vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters tendering.

Parties tendering, should state the average consumption of Coal per day and the speed such consumption of Coal ensures.

By Order,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 10th December 1873.

NOTICE.—In addition to the Prizes already advertised to be given by the Government of India, at the Horse Show, to be held in Calcutta, on the 12th January 1874, the following Prizes will be given by

HIS EXCELLENCY
THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,
G. M. S. I.

For the best Arab [illegible] ... Rs. 1,000
For the second best do. do. ... 500
For the third best do. do. do. ... 250
For the best Country-bred or Country Horse, of either sex ... 700
For the second best do. do. ... 300
For the third best do. do. ... 150

No Arab over 10 years old will be allowed to compete.

The Country-bred and Country Horses must be between the ages of 4 and 7 years.

Horses exhibited for these Prizes will be subject to all the Rules as to right of pre-emption on the part of Government Entrances, &c., as published in the Notification of the Government of India, Military Department, dated 4th February 1873.

Applications for Stalls will be received up to the 1st January 1874, and should be addressed to

J. A. CRAWFORD, Esq.,
Joint Secretary, Govt. Horse Show,
Custom House, Calcutta.

A detailed descriptive Roll of the Horse to be exhibited, giving breed, sex, age, colour, height, pedigree, sire and dam, performances if any, and price, should accompany the application for Stalls.

In the event of the Stock exhibited in either of the above classes not being considered of sufficient quality, power is reserved to the Judges to withhold the Prize or Prizes in such class.

M. J. TURNBULL, Col., } Joint Honorary Secretaries, Govt. Horse Show.
J. A. CRAWFORD, }

THE RINDERPEST IN BOMBAY.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING-CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A Pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

Established 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS,

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun and Wadding.

JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,

For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns. Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION. Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

ENGLISH GOODS

(VIA SUEZ CANAL)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,
India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE.

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements,

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

TERMS.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

NOTICES.

ITALIAN OPERA CONCERT COMPAN[illegible]

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE, K.C.B.

ARTISTES.

Signorina Costanza D'Arco ... Soprano.
„ Teresina de Marchi ... Contralto.
Signor Ugo [illegible] ... Tenore.
„ Francesco [illegible] ... Baritone.
„ Gaetano [illegible] ... Basso.
„ [illegible] ... Violincello.
„ Giovanni [illegible] ... Violin.

CONDUCTOR,
G. INZOLI.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

FOR THREE MONTHS—FOUR CONCERTS PER MO[illegible]

TOWN HALL CONCERTS.

[illegible]

CUMBALLA HILL

Single Ti[illegible]
To admit [illegible]
To admit [illegible]

TOWN HALL & CUMBALLA HI[illegible]

Single Ticket [illegible]
To admit Tw[illegible]
To admit [illegible]

Non-Subscribers for Single Tickets Town Hall ... R[illegible]
„ „ Cumballa Hill.

TICKETS NOT TRANSFERABLE.

Subscription Books now open, and Tickets may be procured at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, and Co., and at Signor G. INZOLI'S, RETREAT, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

WHEELER AND WILSON

SEWING-MACHINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS
CONFERRED UPON ANY SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY
HAVE BEEN AWARDED TO THE ABOVE COMPANY, AT THE
VIENNA UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1873,
IN ADDITION TO
THE GRAND MEDAL OF PROGRESS AND THE GRAND MEDAL OF MERIT
FOR THE EXCELLENCE AND PERFECTION OF THEIR SEWING MACHINES,
HIS MAJESTY THE
EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA
HAS CONFERRED THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF
"FRANCIS JOSEPH,"
UPON THE
HON'BLE NATHANIAL WHEELER,
PRESIDENT OF THE WHEELER AND WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

for his Pre-eminent services in Sewing-Machine Industry, and his was the ONLY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY recommended by the International Jury for the

GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOUR.

THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with a remittance or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

	Rs.
No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table	105
No. 2 Machine, on Polished Table	90
No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table	80
No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case	130
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	[illegible]
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do.	[illegible]
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished	165

Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90.

FAIR MARKET VALUE ALLOWED FOR MACHINES OF OTHER MAKERS EXCHANGED FOR WHEELER & WILSON'S.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

None are genuine without the name of the Firm impressed on the *Cloth Plate*—

"WHEELER & WILSON M'F'G. Co.,
BRIDGEPORT, CONN."

And their Trade Mark on the BED PLATE.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,
No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET.

SUB-AGENTS.

Poona ... Dadabhoy Cowasjee Boot[illegible]
Surat ... Sorabjee Eduljee Wadia, Esq.
Jubbulpore ... Baboo [illegible] Chunder Chatterjee.

FRENCH MEDICINES,

PREPARED BY
GRIMAULT & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

OF all the MEDICINES offered to the PUBLIC for many years past, none have met with such favourable reception, or been so generally approved by the Medical Profession, as those prepared by Messrs. Grimault and Co. The model laboratories of this firm, situated at Neuilly-sur-Seine, and managed by Dr. Leconte, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine, ex-Pharmacist of the Hospitals of Paris, and formerly Assistant to Dr. Claude Bernard, Professor of Physiology at the College of France, offer guarantees to be found in no other establishment.

Among these preparations we may especially mention—

LERAS'
LIQUID-PHOSPHATE-OF-IRON.

It contains the constitutive elements of the bones and of the blood, and is the most rational of all chalybeates. It may be prescribed for the most delicate young females whose development has been retarded; for women suffering from stomach complaints, anæmia; for pale and sickly children deprived of appetite; and as its principal action is to restore to impoverished blood the iron in which it is deficient, and to the bones the phosphate that forms their base; it is recommended for debilitated persons whether their debility proceeds from disease or from any other cause. Its use is always attended with surprising results.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
SYRUP-OF-HYPOPHOSPHITE-OF-LIME.

An excellent remedy for all affections of the chest; it relieves coughs, effectually prevents nocturnal perspiration, and restores the patient's strength. This syrup is the only one which, ever since 1857, has invariably been attended with satisfactory results—a fact due to the purity of the hypophosphite employed. Be sure to observe that it bears the signature Grimault and Co.

The effect of the Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime is increased by the Pectoral Lozenges of Lactucarium and Cherry Laurel, prepared by Grimault & Co.

This delicious Comfit, containing the most soothing substances of all the Materia Medica is employed with success against Cough, Influenza, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, &c.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
IODIZED-SYRUP-OF-HORSE-RADISH.

Considered the best substitute for Cod-liver Oil. It has been ascertained by experiments made in the principal Hospitals of Paris that this syrup has always produced results superior to those obtained from the above-mentioned Oil, which patients find so disagreeable to take.

Not a single instance can be adduced in which pale, lymphatic children, subject to swelling of the glands, to eruption of the skin, of the head or the face, or other inconveniences of a weak constitution, who have taken this syrup without deriving signal benefit from its use.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
PEPSINE,
DIGESTIVE-POWDERS,-ELIXIR-AND-WINE.

Pepsine is one of the most recent scientific discoveries in therapeutics. Acting chiefly on the organs of digestion, it possesses the property of effecting digestion by its innate virtues. It removes all the inconveniences of difficult digestion and even prevents the nausea to which pregnant women are liable.

The researches on pepsine made at the College of France by Dr. Leconte, in conjunction with Professor Claude Bernard, must secure the preference for our preparations of pepsine.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
MATICO,
CAPSULES-AND-LIQUID.

Composed of the essence extracted from the plant so called, they have been constantly employed with the most brilliant success in a certain class of contagious diseases.

They combine extraordinary efficacy with the advantage of never causing nausea, eructations, or pains in the stomach, as do the gelatinous capsules which contain Balsam of Copaiba in a liquid state; or the strictures that result from the use of injections having a metallic basis.

ASTHMA. ASTHMA.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
INDIAN-CIGARETTES-OF-CANNABIS-INDICA.

All the means hitherto employed to relieve Asthma have been only palliatives in varied forms, based on belladonna, stramonium, nicotiana, or opium. Recent experiments made in the Paris Hospitals have proved that our Cigarettes made of the extract of Indian Hemp possess remarkable virtues against this complaint, as well as against nervous coughs, chronic laryngitis, hoarseness, loss of voice, facial neuralgia, and insomnia.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium or sub-nitrate of bismuth.

This powder has been most favourably noticed by Samuel Wilks, M.D., F.R.C.P., Physician to Guy's Hospital, in a recent article in the British Medical Journal.

AGENTS:

ATHGATE & Co	Calcutta.
BARRIE & Co	Madras.
TREACHER & Co	Bombay.

[illegible]LLIGENCE.

[illegible] 29th December.

[illegible] has closed for to-day's mail firm at [illegible] rates on Saturday's quotations, business [illegible] a good deal confined to sales of Bank Bills at short [illegible] and demand.

In Government [illegible] there has not been much reported, but transactions have taken place at our quotations [illegible] and a half per cent. paper being in [illegible]

[illegible] ... 1s. 10¼d.
[illegible] ... 1s. 10⅛d.
[illegible] ... 1s. 10 11/16d.
[illegible] ... 1s. 10¼d.
[illegible] ... 1s. 10⅜d.
[illegible] bills, demand ... 1s. 10½d.

Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99¼d.
Do. demand ... 100⅛d.

On Madras 30 days' sight ... [illegible]
Do. demand ... par

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. to 2s4.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	116¼ to 116½
Four & half per cent.	100½
Four per cent.	104
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	[illegible]
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	104¼
[illegible] years' Debenture Loans	109¼
[illegible] do. do.	10[illegible]
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	116¼
Do. Market Rate	115¼
[illegible] Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of [illegible]	[illegible] per cent. prem.
[illegible] Loan instalment paper of 1879	4
[illegible] Loan (Debenture Rs. [illegible])	110 ex coupon.

[illegible] New Bank of Bombay—

[illegible] at Paper on demand		4 per cent.
to 3 months'		5½ "
over 3 do.		6½ "
[illegible]		7½ "
do. to 3 months'		6 "
do. over 3 do.		6½ "
do.		7½ "
[illegible]		6 "
[illegible] Paper		6 "

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-13
Carolus	230
Mexican Dollars	222
France	235
Bar Silver	100¼
[illegible]	17-2½
Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	17 [illegible]
[illegible] Gold ... 100 touch	[illegible]

FREIGHT REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING.

[illegible] The whole unchanged.

[illegible]	No ship
[illegible] Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.
[illegible] ships	£2 10s. 0d. nominal.
[illegible]	£2 5s. 0d.
Coir bdls	£1 10s.
Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre — Cotton, Coffee	No ship.
Overland Steamers—	
London	£3 15s. 0d.
Venice	£3 2s. 6d.
Trieste	£3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool	£3 5s. 0d.
Havre Cotton	£3 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal — Wheat	£3 5s. 0d.
Seeds	£3 5s. 0d.
Cotton	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 3s. 3d.
China — Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta Salt	Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay	Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius	Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

MONDAY, 29TH DECEMBER.

Strong demands for Bank of Bombay 2nd Issue at increased rates. Spinning shares firm. Land shares steady.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Amount of Share	Paid up	Last dividend	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	[illegible]	Agra Bank	60
22,000	1,000	all	[illegible]	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	[illegible]	Do. of Bombay New	771¼
10,000	500	250	[illegible]	Do. 2nd Res. Issue	281¼
5,250	1,000	all	[illegible]	Do. of Madras	1,120
16,000	250	all	[illegible]	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	265
40,000	[illegible]	all	12 pct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	[illegible]
48,000	[illegible]	all	5 pct	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	207
15,000	[illegible]	125	[illegible]	National Bank of India	134
15,000	[illegible]	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	695

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

—	£20	[illegible]	p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	242
—	£20	[illegible]	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	136
—	£20	[illegible]	do.	Ditto	
—	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
—	£15	[illegible]	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land C	1355
3,900	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	117
150	2,000	2,000	80 p.a.	Mazagon Land	290
5,000	1,000	all	15 p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	390

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	100 p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,650
200	2,000	1,000	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	600
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.	800
200	5,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	215
[illegible]	12,000	1,000	100 pa.	Apollo Press Co.	5,800
100	2,500	all	—	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,400
200	2,000	all	200 pa.	Bombay Press Co.	1,075
200	500	all	50 p.a.	Do New	275
150	1,000	1,000	100 pc.	Broach Cotton Co.	500
150	1,500			Carwar Company	900
100	1,800	all	40 "	Colaba Press Co.	4,200
850	5,000	all	20 pa.	East India Press Co.	2,700
150	8,000	all	200 "	Fort Press Co.	5,500
300	2,000	1,500	75 p.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	450
250	1,000	all	70 p.	Frere Press Co.	655
250	5,000	[illegible]	75 p.	Imperial Press Co.	700
[illegible]	[illegible]	356	60 p.	Medwell Press & G. Co.	595
12	2,000	500		Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld.	1,000
12	2,000	750	125 p.	Prince of Wales Press	1,800
200	1,000	all		Sassoon's Press Co.	[illegible]
400	800	750	138 p.	Scinde Press Co.	500
10	1,000	750		Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,135
67	1,500	[illegible]	Rs. 25	Victoria Press, Madras	1,750
[illegible]	850	all		Vic. Col. Gin & Press Co.	850
150	1,000	all	80 pa.	Volkart United Press Co.	725

o. Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation		
.....	95	19¼	—	Bank of China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70¼	May '67	Royal Bank	9

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The business done yesterday has, in consequence of the departure of the Overland Mail, been very small, and prices show no quotable alteration. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

1,230 pieces	Grey Shirtings fine	40 in. 38 yds. 8½ lbs.	at Rs.	5 13 9
1,000 "	" "	40 in. 38 yds. 8¾ lbs.	at "	5 9 0
1,800 "	" "	40 in. 39 yds. 8½ lbs.	at "	5 9 0
450 "	T. Cloths	29 in. 24 yds. 3 lbs.	at "	3 6 0
500 "		32 in. 24 yds. 7 lbs.	at "	4 3 6

COTTON.

The cotton market has been quiet but unchanged, and a small has transfered at generally previous rates. The following are our closing quotations:—

Old Dhollerah		Rs. 175 to Rs. 180
" Oomrawuttee		" 175 to " 180
" Vingorla		" 176 to " 178
" Sawginned		" 185 to " 186
New Oomrawuttee	(Feb. delivery)	" 207 to " 208
" Akote	"	" 210 to " 212
" Broach M. G.	(March ")	" 227 to " 228
" Hinganghaut	(Jan. ")	" 243 to " 245
" Dhollerah	(April ")	" 188 to " 189

The undermentioned purchases were yesterday made by European firms:—

25 Candies	New Nuggur	at Rs. 201
25 "	"	at " 200
25 "	Dhollerah (April)	at " 188
25 "	Hinganghaut	at " 244
30 "	"	at " 244¼
150 "	Khalee (45 days)	at " 205
50 "	Khandeish	at " 192
25 "	Old Dhollerah	at " 165

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 20th December 1873.

Open 411¾ Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	39,132 0 0
Merchandise	52,794 0 0
Earth Trains	697 0 0
Electric Telegraph	377 0 0
Total Rs.	93,000 0 0

Corresponding week in December 1872.
Open 389¾ Miles.

Coaching	51,293 0 0
Merchandise	55,005 0 0
Earth Trains	279 0 0
Electric Telegraph	489 0 0
Total Rs.	1,07,066 0 0
Decrease Rs.	14,066 0 0

KHANGAUM AND OOMRAWUTTEE BRANCH RAILWAYS.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage for Khangaum, from 10th to 13th instant, and Oomrawuttee for week ended 13th Dec.

	Receipts. Rs. a. p.	Train Mileage.
Passengers	134 14 7	145
Goods	289 10 7	95
Electric Telegraph	0 12	"
Total	441 5 2	Total 240

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 27th December, compared with the statement issued on 20th December:—

LIABILITIES.	20th Dec. Rs.	27th Dec. Rs.
Proprietors Capital:— First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ... Rs. 50,00,000; Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ... 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	13,00,000	13,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,18,19,530	1,25,70,334
Do. do. do. at Branches	27,98,913	31,28,514
Other Deposits	1,14,09,878	1,14,10,296
Post Bills	19,952	27,060
Cash Credits, undrawn	6,62,301	6,05,853
Rs.	3,41,09,074	3,50,40,[illegible]

ASSETS.		
Government Securities	32,04,456	31,95,417
Cash Credits on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	14,42,937	15,41,650
Loans, on Security of do. do.	15,78,819	17,38,318
Current Accounts, overdrawn	461	2,185
Bills Discounted	1,15,71,[illegible]	[illegible]
Stamps	5,392	5,379
Dead Stock ... Rs. 5,01,441; Amount applied in reduction ... 25,000	4,76,441	4,76,441
Bullion	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cash Balances with Correspondents	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cash and Currency Notes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rs.	3,41,09,074	[illegible]

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
29	Pearl (s)	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Sir J. Lawrence (s)	Baldwin	Jeddah, [illegible]
	Dunraven	Pottinger	Cardiff, Nov. 13.
29	H. M. S. Dalhousie	Warner	Aden, Dec. 16.
	Burmah (s)	Sanders	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Kate Gregory	Benson	[illegible]
	Venetia (s)	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Kurrachee (s)	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Cashmere (s)	Cotton	[illegible]

The B[illegible] Kewsta Roodris, Nacoda, to Colombo, obtained her port clearance.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Pearl, to Goa and Cutch.
Ship Berthe, to London.
Ship St. Pierre, to Mauritius.

DAILY IMPORTS.—29TH DECEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Atholl, s, 4 cases medicine, M B Madon and Co; 13 cases clocks, Hassum Dada; 3 casks steel files, Heptoola Allibhoy and Co; 15 cases hams, and 3 cases bacon, Jamsetjee Framjee.

Alnwick Castle, 4 casks phials, Tyabally Somsoodin; 8 cases matches, Tyabally Sultanally; 172 bundles and 2,233 bars iron, Aldridge Salmon and Co; 16 crates earthenware, Jaffer Somjee; 5 cases medicine, and 22 packages drugs, M B Madon and Co.

Coromandel, s, 25 cases gin, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

Teviot, s, 2 cases glass beads, Abdoolally Ahmedjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Shanghai, 500 iron pipes, Heptoola Allybhoy & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Burdigala, 100 boxes brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM GENOA.

Persia, s, 251 boxes brandy, Cawasjee Brothers.

DAILY EXPORTS.—29TH DECEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Vicksburg, 150 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co; 105 bales cotton, Bhaichand Joomukram; 60 bales cotton, Lilladhur Ramdas; 3 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers.

Wimbledon, s, 39 bales cotton, Cursetjee Cullianjee; 40 bales cotton, Cooverjee Dewjee & Co; 49 bales cotton, Nurotum Jaichund; 109 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co; 22 bales wool, Coorsey Khetsey, 5 bales hides, Dewjee Canjee.

Riga, s, 56 bales cotton, Fatul Mahomed Essa; 61 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co; 11 bales cotton, S. J de Souza; 19 bales wool, Asker Khaiger; 23 bales wool, H. Kheeldas; 3 bales hides and skins, G. Sigg & Co.

Atholl, s, 625 cwt dates, Mahomedally Ebram; 500 bags wheat, P. Lokhmidas.

Hydaspes, s, 450 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham & Co; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, 29 bales wool, Jairaj Peerbhoy; 1,100 bales cotton; Gaddum & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Hydaspes, s, 116 cwt croton seed, Hassum Noormahomed.
Venetia, s, 1 cases shawls, Moorlidhur Mohunlal.

FOR GENOA.

Persia, s, 150 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia, s, 5 bags teel seed, Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Flora, s, 300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co; 235 bales cotton, F. Spinner & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

[illegible] Hassum.

Travancore, s, 10 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co; 168 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon; 12¼ chests opium, Moorarbhoy Vizbhoocan; 35 chests opium, Jairaj Peerbhoy; 23 chests opium D. Goolamhoosein's Sons & Co; 12 chests opium N. Nowrungroy; 30 chests opium H. A. Esmail & Co; 8 chests opium, H. A. Noormahomed; 291 chests opium David Sassoon & Co; 8 chests opium, Ramdas Khimjee & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Travancore, s, 26 chests opium T. Gunsamdas; 18 chests opium, E. Dhunjishaw & Co; 60¼ chests opium, B. and A. Hormusjee; 18 chests opium, L. Ramchandra; 17 chests opium, T. Sittaram.

DECEMBER 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mistress of the Seas, 320 cwts horns, H Noormahomed.

Vicksburg, 105 bales cotton, B Joomkha.

Wimbledon, s, 50 bales wool, Jaitha Varia; 90 bales wool, Bhimjee Narsu; 25 bales wool, Ramdass Vussonjee; 19 bales wool, Asker Khimjee; 2 cases sandlewood oil, Rehmoobhoy Mahomed; 59 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co; 170 bales cotton, Vithuldass Corjee; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 32 bales wool, G Govindjee; 58 bales cotton, F M Essa; 30 bales wool, Bhimjee Girdhur.

Lady Allan, 2,450 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Atholl, s, 130 cwts horns, Nensibhoy Gangjee.

Hydaspes, s, 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 290 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 201 bales wool, N Khattow.

FOR LONDON.

Hydaspes, s, 2 bales cotton, B I S N Co; 30 bales wool, Ludhabhoy Khakey; 16 bales hides and skins, G Sigg and Co; 41 bales hides, Currimbhoy Ebram; 40 cases fishmaws, Laljee Hemraj; 13 cases cardamoms, and 180 bags pepper, Dayal Jairaj; 168 bags pepper, Mooljee Liladhur; 140 cases olibanum, Mooljee Jewraj; 81 cases olibanum, Abdoola Momun; 16¼ cwts deer horns, Hassum Noormahomed; 19 cwts deer horns, S Meherally; 91 cases olibanum, P Nuthoo; 100 cases olibanum, J Lalljee; 30 packages coffee, D Hassum; 9 bundles silk, M C Ebram.

FOR HAVRE.

Hydaspes, s, 50 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co; 50 bales cotton, H Clason and Co; 6 bales wool, B I S N Co; 330 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Venetia, s, 1 bundle shawls, Hajee Zamal Abdin.

FOR TRIESTE.

Flora, s, 7 cases cigars, J Neuberg; 500 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 200 bales cotton, H Clason and Co; 100 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Flora, s, 50 bales cotton, A. Kunkler; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore, s, 105¼ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 10 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 16 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 13 chests opium, E J Abraham; 13 chests opium, Gunshamdass Sewparsah; 17 chests opium S. and D. E. Fettakia; 25 Chests opium, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee; 9 chests opium, Futtabhoy Anteejeebhoy; 37 chests opium, S E Sassoon; 10 chests opium, Hajee Habib; 34 chests opium, J Peerbhoy; 17 chests opium, Nursey Kessowjee and Co; 5 chests opium, Guncshdass Joharimul; 2¼ chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 10 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 9 chests opium, H Nursigdass; 13 chests opium, H E Ellias; 15 chests opium, H A Noormahomed.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Travancore, s, 26 chests opium, Tarachund Gunshamdass; 75 chests opium E J Abraham; 32¼ chests opium, R Dhunjeeshaw and Co; 1¼ chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 10 chests opium, Goolraj Singaney; 21 chests opium, D D Ghandy and Co; 32 chests opium, Manilal Malloo; 2 chests opium, H. Hurmookroy; 5 chests opium, Goolraj Singanee.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m. 12·3 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea—37 feet.

	Mean of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.								Wind.	
December 1873.	Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the Air.	Wet-bulb Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky being 10)	Maximum temperature of Air read at 9 A.M. on following day.	Minimum temperature of Air read at 9 A.M.	General Direction.	Movements in 24 hours.
	In.	°	°	°			°	°		Mls.
22	29·900	78·7	71·2	68·1	·706	0·0	81·0	68·3	S, NE, ENE, W, NNW.	203
23	·940	78·4	69·4	65·9	·648	0·6	85·0	71·2	NNW, ENE, E, W, NNW, N.	252
24	·939	77·0	68·1	63·6	·630	0·3	[illegible]	[illegible]	N, ENE, NE, WNW, NW, NW, N, ENE.	224
25	·934	76·3	67·9	63·7	·654	0·8	81·8	69·1	NE, ENE, N, NNE, NE, N, NNW, NW, NNW, N.	222
26	·940	74·1	66·1	60·4	·749	0·0	79·5	67·9	N, NNE, ENE, NW, NNW, NNE.	242
27	·920	73·8	67·6	64·5	·740	0·6	79·2	68·5	NNE, NE, NNW, NW, NNW, N.	321
28	·912	73·0	64·1	59·1	·637	0·1	79·5	64·0	N, NNE, NE, NW, NNW, N.	244

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 23.

Law, Captain, Madras Cavalry, on furlough, from Jeypore.

DECEMBER 24.

Trestrail, Surgeon Major, Indian Medical Department, on duty, from Poona.

DECEMBER 26.

Harris, Surgeon Major, Madras Medical Department, from leave, from England.

DECEMBER 27.

Gibbs, Major, 2nd Queen's on duty from Camp Chinchwud.
Adams, Lieutenant, 2nd Queen's, on duty, from Camp Chinchwud.
Hitchins, Lieutenant, 2nd Queen's, on duty, from Camp Chinchwud.
Chutterbuck, Lieutenant-Colonel, 16th Regiment, on duty, from Poona.

DECEMBER 28.

Richards, Colonel, Bengal Commandant 5th Regiment, on leave, from Morar.
Richards, Lieutenant, Bengal, 18th Regiment, on leave, from Allahabad.
Trout, Major, 28th Light Infantry, on leave, from Poona.

DECEMBER 29.

Hemans, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Aden.

DEPARTURES—DECEMBER 28.

Harris, Surgeon Major, Madras Medical Department, to join, to Madras.

DECEMBER 29.

Walker, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, to Madras.
Principal Assistant to the Opium Agent of Benares, on duty, to Ghazeepore.
Cone, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Belgaum.
Lloyd, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Belgaum.
Trout, Major, Bengal 28th Cameronians, on leave, to England.
Fox, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Allahabad.
Law, Captain, Madras Cavalry, on furlough, to England.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 27th December 1873.

Under instructions from Horse Guards Surgn Maj J D'Altera is posted to the 19th Regt for a period of five years, vice Surgn Maj Beale deceased.

With reference to G G O No 807, 24th instant, Capt F J Adam, Depy Asst Quarter Master Genl, is transferred to the Sind District and Capt A G Spencer, Offg Depy Asst Quarter Master Genl, is posted to the Bombay District.

With the sanction of the Rt Hon'ble the C-in-C in India, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment in His Excellency's Personal Staff:—

Lieut A G Spencer, 5th Lancers, to be Aide-de-Camp, vice Capt Spencer appointed to officiate as Depy Asst Quarter Master Genl; he will also perform the duties of Interpreter.

Maj T F B Walsh, Staff Corps is placed on general duty Bombay.

Surgn S M Salaman is transferred from general duty Poona, to general duty, Mhow.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India, on the 19th Dec 1873:—

Col E H [illegible], V C C S I, Staff Corps, Govr Genl's Agent Rajpootana.

Maj W T Mills, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 30th Regt N I.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 20th Dec. 1873.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut C A Cathcart, 109th Foot, is directed to proceed to England, and join the depot to his regiment.

The Board of Examiners, Fort William, have declared the undermentioned candidate to have passed, on the 1st Dec 1873, the test specified agreeably to Section 23, Bengal Army Regulations:—

Higher Standard in Hindoostanee—Lieut H N M'Rae, 1-8th Foot.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to sanction the retirement and to make the following appointments:—

1st Battalion 17th Regt—Subject to approval by Her Majesty Capt Julius Tennyson is permitted to retire from the service, receiving such sum as the Army Purchase Commissioners may award him, as the value of his commission Dated 6th Dec 1873.

2nd Battalion 6th Rifles—Lieut William Tilden to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Cotton, promoted, with effect from the 1st Nov 1873, subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief dated 6th Dec 1873.

Futteghur—Maj H R Wintle, late 28th N I, to be Station Staff Officer date 16th Dec 1873.

Local rank is assumed to the undermentioned officers:—

Royal Engineers—Capt W P. Tomkins to rank as Captain, from the 8th June 1872.

2nd Battalion 25th Regiment—Capt J Harger to be Maj from the 12th Nov 1872.

106 Regt—Maj E Lloyd to be Lieut Col from the 12th Nov 1873.

Medical Department, British Service—Surgn Maj E P O'Leary, M D., 1st Battalion 6th Regt, to rank as Surgn Maj from the 9th Feb 1873.

Surgn E C Mackey, 2nd Battalion 25th Regt, to be Surgn Maj from the 1st March 1871.

Surgn G Simon, M D, R A, to be Surgeon Major from the 20th Apr 1871.

Surgeon S G Wills, M D, R A to be Surgn Maj from the 1st Oct 1872.

Surgn F P Staples to be Surgn Maj from the 1st April 1873.

Surgn J R Murray, M D, R A, to be Surgn Maj from the 15th June 1873.

Lieut Col and Brev Col J F Pennycuick, C B, R A, is directed to proceed from Fyzabad to Lucknow for duty with Royal Artillery at the latter station.

Maj P Story, 1st Goorkha Regt, was permitted to join the Garrison Instruction class at Meerut, from privilege leave without first rejoining his regiment.

The undermentioned officer, having reported his arrival from England, is posted to the Dacca circle of medical superintendence:—

Depy Surgn Genl D MacDonald, M D.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Meean Meer Brigade Order, dated the 8th Dec 1873, directing all reports of the station to be made to Col F W Swinhoe, R A consequent on the departure of the Maj Genl commanding on Inspection duty.

Umballa Brigade Order, dated the 25th Nov 1873, directing Vety Surg Wyboyd, R H A, to take over charge of the horses of the 11th Hussars remaining at Umballa, on the march of that corps to the Camp of Exercise, with effect from the 22nd Nov 1873.

Buxa [illegible] Order, dated the 18th Nov 1873, appointing Lieut J R Hobday, 1st Wing Subaltern 38th N I to be Station [illegible]

Jhansi Station order, dated the 6th Dec 1873, appointing Lieut A T Ranon, 2nd Wing [illegible] Adjt 38th N I to officiate as Station Staff Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt E M Forbes, proceeding on sick leave.

38th N I—Regimental order, dated the 10th Dec 1873, appointing Capt H. O Cumberlege, offg 1st Wing Subaltern and offg Quartermaster, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt E M Forbes, offg Wing Officer, proceeding on sick leave.

The following programme of the movement of H M's Indian troop ships during the season 1873-74, is published for general information:—

8th Voyage Malabar, 4th Feby, 57th Foot to Ceylon, and 73rd Foot Ceylon to India, and drafts, 14th Feby 1st Foot, to Aden, time expired men, &c. 105th Aden to England.

6th Voyage Serapis, 10th Feby, 13th Hussars and drafts, 21st Feby, 28th Foot, time expired men, &c.

7th Voyage Crocodile, 16th Feby, Hd Qrs and A, B, C, F and G Batteries 11th Bde R A, and drafts, 3rd March, Invalids.

8th Voyage Jumna, 3rd March, Drafts only 17th March, Invalids.

9th Voyage Malabar, 10th March, D and E Batteries 11th Bde R A and drafts, 24th March, Invalids.

POSTAL NOTICES.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 2 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to those conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—

Tuesday ... Dec. 30, 4 P.M. Tuesday ... Jan. 13, 4 P.M.

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 1st December and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	8-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. R. for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	12-30 A.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Scinde, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ruthagherry	6 A.M.	......	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mail will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day: at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar Central Provinces, Punjaub, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, the Deccan, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor, at 12 [illegible] and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M. for the [illegible] Eastern line at [illegible] P.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 6-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ¼ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 3 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Rs. 1; via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
TO THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivery free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half Yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY—*Post free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

We have decided to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10 0
Per Copy		0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. THEACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

(THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.)

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DICK—December 28th, at Kirkee, the wife of Dr. Forbes Dick, R. A., a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

REES—On Christmas Day, at No 8 Ballygunj, Circular Road, Calcutta, the wife of F. W. J. Rees, C. S., of a daughter.

DEATH.

D'ROSARIO—December 22nd, at Cochin, Mr. Philip Fernandes Rosario, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," and the "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1873.

IN spite of the unanimous remonstrances of the press—and it takes a good deal to make the press of Western India unanimous—and the well-sustained argument of the petition lately sent up to the Government of India, Mr. B. H. Ellis, it appears, intends to proceed with his Bill "to limit the jurisdiction of the Civil "Courts throughout the Bombay Presidency in "matters relating to the Land Revenue." It is easy to understand, and excuse, the conduct of Mr. Ellis in bringing forward this Bill. Throughout his career Mr. Ellis has been known as an admirable specimen of that class of officials who are popularly known as able revenue men. Now, without going so far as the late Mr. Shore, who in the bitterness of his heart declared that there is no greater curse to the country than the zealous revenue official, we cannot help acknowledging that a man who has been accustomed all his life to regard the people of India solely from what may be called the point of view of an intelligent tax-collector is likely, even when he attains the highest station in the government of the country, to have a very imperfect conception of his duties as a legislator. Mr. Ellis does all he has to do to the best of his judgment and ability; but it is inevitable that, when the Government of Bombay calls his attention to a case in which a Civil Court has actually had the audacity to declare an assessment made by a Survey officer illegal, he should, in a fit of indignation, resolve to take away the jurisdiction of Civil Courts in matters of land revenue. For he would reason in this way: Our business in India is to collect the land revenue, and, if a Court of law puts obstacles in the way of the proper management of this business, instead of making itself (what it ought to be) the mere handmaid of able Revenue officers, what is the use to us of such a Court? We can imagine, in fact, that the feelings of Mr. Ellis, when he heard of the Bombay High Court's interference with a Survey officer who wanted to make certain land pay more than its legal rate of assessment, resembled very closely those of the late Duke of Wellington when he put the famous question, How is the King's government to be carried on? The division of the Civil Service of Bombay into two distinct branches, the Judicial and the Executive, has probably always seemed to Mr. Ellis to have been made intentionally in order to give a wider scope to the powers of Revenue officers. Judges and people of that kind might be trusted to settle ordinary suits; but, when it came to a question of land revenue, it was right that the Executive officer should have full latitude to do what he liked. It is not surprising that a man holding these views should never have paused to consider whether the practice adopted in the older districts of giving the Civil Courts jurisdiction in land revenue cases was better or worse in principle than the practice of the new districts in which the harsher spirit of modern legislation affecting the land has been allowed free play. All he demanded was uniformity, and such a uniformity as would give the Revenue officers the greatest possible facilities for getting in money.

If the High Court had been, what the Supreme Court of Bombay was in former times, an independent power in the land, such an invasion of the rights of Civil Courts would probably not have been attempted, or, if attempted, it would have been strenuously and no doubt successfully resisted. But the High Court is now only a department of State, constituted for the purpose of obediently giving effect to any laws Mr. Ellis and his colleagues may choose to pass. Certainly, the old antagonism between the Supreme Court and the local Governments was often the cause of public scandal; but one cannot help regretting sometimes that it has ceased to exist, and that there is no independent tribunal now to protect the rights of men who themselves are powerless to oppose the decrees of a despotic legislature. Had the old Supreme Courts not been abolished, it would have been impossible, for instance, for that judicial bully, Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, to take away the right of being tried by jury from Englishmen in India, and the Legislature would hardly have dared to pass laws making the poverty of any European in India a criminal offence. So, again, with regard to this Bill of Mr. Ellis's. Public opinion may do something to upset it; but how much more influential would such opinion be if it were backed by a dignified protest of the High Court of Bombay against any limitation of its jurisdiction.

The worst clause in the whole Bill is that which proposes to debar the Civil Courts from hearing any "objections to the amount or incidence of any assessment of land-revenue or "to the mode of assessment or to the principle "on which such assessment has been fixed." The Survey officer would practically be empowered by this clause to put his own interpretation on the principles of the regulations under which he acts, and to fix the assessment according to his fancy. That this danger is not imaginary may be inferred from the proceedings in two suits heard not long ago before civil magistrates at Surat. In each of these cases the plaintiff was a Dessai of a village; and he contended that for a very long period, from a time long before the district was acquired by the British Government, he had paid a fixed assessment on his village. The assessment was paid annually in the lump, and had no reference to the actual extent of cultivation. No village accountant was employed by Government in these cases. In fact, the Dessais were practically independent landlords, and their claim was that the assessment on their villages had been fixed at a certain sum by the former Government, and that their lands were not liable to be re-assessed. Nevertheless, their villages were assessed, and the new assessment was a great deal higher than the old *bandhi jumma*, which the Dessais had been paying in some cases for more than 100 years at the same annual rate. The question between these men and the Government was obviously, in the first instance, one of right. Had the Dessais a right to hold their villages at a fixed assessment? The Judicial officers who heard the cases decided against the Government; and it seems obvious that such cases ought to be tried by independent men and not by the very Survey officer who has prejudged the question of right by imposing a new assessment, and whose proper duty is to measure lands and to say what assessment the lands will bear according to rules laid down for his guidance. If any landholder says that his land is not liable to pay the fair assessment, but can only be charged with something less, that is, if he claims that the land revenue on his land has been partially alienated by the State, surely the question is one which ought to be tried only by the regular tribunals of the country. The question is not a technical, professional one, for the trial of which only Survey officers are competent. It is a general question, affecting the very principle of private property in land. The importance of the Surat cases may be imagined, when we mention that whole villages are concerned, and that the difference between the *bandhi jumma* and the new assessment is considerable. In effect, Mr. Ellis's Bill would take away from these landholders of Guzerat, and no doubt also from those of the Southern Concan and Canara, the right of having their title to the lands they and their families have held for generations kept under the protection of the High Court. It is impossible to exaggerate the mischief such a Bill would work throughout the Presidency.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DOCTOR HAYMAN'S DISMISSAL.

FRANCE.

GROUNDING OF THE STEAMER ARCTURUS NEAR GALLE.

LONDON, 29TH DECEMBER.

Earl Warwick, disapproving of Doctor Hayman's dismissal, has resigned the Governorship of Rugby School.

OBITUARY—The Earl of Norbury.

PARIS, 29TH DECEMBER.

The French Government disapproves of the language of the French Bishop's Pastorals towards foreign Governments.

GALLE, 29TH DEC., EVENING.

The steamer Arcturus, while passing this port bound to Colombo, grounded on the Gindurah rock. She is apparently high and dry and it is feared cannot be got off.

LONDON, 27TH DECEMBER.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending 24th inst. show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£11,187,500.	Dec. £ 937,500
Bills discounted	£18,750,000.	Inc. £1,562,500
Bullion	£22,125,000.	Dec. £ 375,000

Arrivals.—Arthur, Timor, Coromandel.

Departures for Bombay, via Suez Canal—Trent, Aristocrat, and Broughty Castle.

PRIVATE telegrams received yesterday in Bombay state that the receipts of cotton at the American ports last week amounted to 215,000 bales, the largest quantity, it is believed, ever recorded in one week. The present season threatens to do more injury to the Indian cotton trade than any that have preceded it.

A REUTER'S telegram from Galle, received last night, states that the steamer Arcturus, homeward bound from Calcutta, grounded on Gindurah rock while passing that port. She is apparently high and dry, and it is feared cannot be got off.

THE *Englishman* believes it is settled that the Roorkee Camp will break up on the 2nd of January.

A LETTER from Ghazeepore to the *Delhi Gazette* says that a shower of rain fell in that district on the 21st instant, which has done immense good both to the winter and opium crops.

A LETTER from Dalhousie in the Lahore paper states that a tiger was lately shot in that neighbourhood, 8,000 feet up a mountain, where no tiger had ever before been heard of in the memory of living man.

THE *Indian Statesman* publishes a Calcutta telegram announcing that the Secretary of State's despatch, refusing to sanction the construction of the Carwar Railway, is published in last Saturday's *Gazette of India*. The *Statesman* ironically remarks that the decision come to by the India Office "will be a matter of general regret."

ACCORDING to the Dacca paper, the daily average number of labourers employed on the canal works is now 29,000, and on works in the Buxar division 1,226. It is, however, reported that this influx of labourers is not due to scarcity as no difficulty is experienced in the supply of food, and no signs of distress are felt by the labourers who are doing task work under contractors, and are not relief seekers.

WE have received for publication a copy of a memorial to the Viceroy prepared by the committee appointed at a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay held on the 8th November last, asking His Excellency to refuse his assent to the Salt Bill passed by the Bombay Legislative Council. Owing to pressure on our space, we have to hold over for a day the memorial as well as other matter of interest.

THE arbitrators, Captain P. P. L. O'Connell, R. E., on the part of Government, and Mr Reynolds, Barrister, on the part of Mr. Robson, have been in conference in Mooltan on the dispute between the Government of India and Mr. Robson, contractor, regarding a contract for certain work on the Indus Valley Railway. The award has been given. The arbitrators decided that there had been breach of contract on the part of Government and they awarded Mr. Robson 33,700 rupees as compensation.

COLONEL MARSHALL, who recently published an interesting work upon the Todas, has undertaken a trip to the interior of the Himalayas, from which he expects to derive much interesting ethnological information. His researches will be directed to investigating the practice and history of polyandry, which is known to exist among several of the tribes of the interior. He has taken a photographic apparatus with him, and will obtain photographs of the people, and at the same time collect all the information he can as to their habits and customs and mode of life.

DR. KING, Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, reports to the Government of Bengal that in the Government cinchona plantations at Rungbee there were on the 1st October last 2,7[illegible],259 plants in permanent plantation, 5,016 stock plants for propagation, 274,000 seedlings rooted cuttings in nursery beds for permanent plantation, 220,000 rooted plants in cutting beds, making a grand total of 3,004,257 plants, cuttings, and seedlings. Of these, 235,000 are C. Succirubra, 125,000 C. Officinalis and varieties, 4,695,000 C. Calisaya; and the remainder is made up of C. Micrantha, C. Pahuliana and C. Pitayensis.

THE brethren of the Masonic craft in Calcutta were to attend a special choral service in St. John's Church at 11 o'clock on Saturday in celebration of St. John the Evangelist's day, the patron Saint of the order. An encampment, a Calcutta paper tells us, was to be formed in an enclosure of the Church of all the various Lodges, English and Scotch, in Calcutta, and visitors, whether Masons or otherwise, were particularly invited to attend. An address was to be delivered by the Rev. A. H. Etty, the District Grand Chaplain of Bengal, and a collection made in aid of the different Masonic charities.

ARRANGEMENTS are in progress for inducing and facilitating emigration from the distressed tracts to the Assam and Cachar districts, and to Burmah. It has been settled that as soon as the arrangements are completed, the emigrants will be sent in batches of 70 to 100 to the different places, and supplied with food from Government stores. From Sarun district a large number of families are likely to emigrate at once. For those proceeding to Assam *via* Durbhangah, Nathpore, Titalaya, and Julpigorie, a depot will be opened at Dhoobree to receive them before deportation by steamers and flats; whilst those proceeding to Burmah will be collected in Behar and in Western Bengal. The presence of cholera at Goalundo and on the banks of the Megna, it is said, has made it absolutely necessary for intending emigrants to Assam and Cachar to avoid the Calcutta and Goalundo route.

THE *Englishman* says—"Our readers are probably aware that the Secretary of State for India has directed the Government of India to make the withdrawal of the Agency of the Bank of Bengal from Bombay a condition of any new arrangement for the conduct of the business of the Government by the Bank of Bengal. This announcement certainly took us by surprise, after the minute of Lord Lawrence, dated 26th February 1859, stating that "if the Government of India have no *legal* power to interfere there is an end to the question; and I cannot think that in such a case as this it would be advisable to force, by indirect influence on the Bank of Bengal, a mode of conducting their business which would be in opposition to their views, and considered by them to be hostile to their interests." So far as we know, nothing has happened since the above minute was written to justify a change of policy on the part of the Government of India to the Bank of Bengal. It remains to be seen whether or not the Directors will submit to this unfair pressure on the part of the Secretary of State; but under no circumstances do we think they would be justified in taking any steps inconsistent with their present position without consulting the wishes of the shareholders in the first instance." The *Friend of India* on the same subject says—"The Secretary of State thus either assumes the serious responsibility of dictating who the Bank's [illegible] Banks to cease all connexion with Government. Looking on any disturbance of the present arrangements of Government with the Banks as likely to be dangerous to the public credit and to add to the public expenditure—an opinion emphatically urged by the late Sir Henry Durand and by Lord Lawrence—we deeply regret the weakness of the Duke of Argyll in this instance."

MILITARY ITEMS.

THE Buffs left Seetapore on the 21st, marching to Cawnpore, whence they take train to Calcutta in order of relief.

THE 109th Regiment march into Roorkee from the Camp *en route* to Cawnpore on the 3rd proximo. From Cawnpore the regiment goes by rail to its destination, Dinapore.

THE 8th King's are to remain at Roorkee until the arrival of the head-quarters of the 55th from Peshawur. Two or three companies are to be sent to Delhi to remain until relieved by the left wing of the 55th.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL ADDISON, accompanied by his Brigade Major, left Kurrachee for Hydrabad on the 22nd on his annual tour of inspection. The troops at Kurrachee will not be inspected until the General's return from Jacobabad.

IN AND ABOUT MATHERAN.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL GOSSIP.)

MATHERAN, 28TH DECEMBER.

BELIEVING it to be the duty of the Bombay Englishman to make himself as comfortable as possible at the ancient and revered season of Christmas, I, your Occasional Gossip, came hither. From time immemorial—(this phrase I use advisedly, understand me,)—I have associated Christmas with mufflers, freezing bitter skies, warped waters, holly, and plumpudding, and a week ago I stood on my threshhold and argued—Bombay may have plumpuddings, but what hath it to do, what hath even its fantastical and delusive "cold season" to do, with those other attributes of the much-beloved period of the year presided over by him of the long white beard yclept Father Christmas? Answer me that, said I, and, in the chagrin which ensued upon no reply, I said, Matheran is more like Christmas than Bombay, in respect of this, that it is cooler; therefore I'll to Matheran. Hence I am here. It would be too much to expect from human nature that I should not draw myself up to the tip-toe of my own self-appreciation and turn round and ask in well-affected amazement why so few of the wearied Baratarians have followed my example. Barataria is Barataria, and no soft-tinting of the imagination cannot alter it. Sancho Panzas and Windmill Heroes may love it, but is that any reason why ordinary beings, with ordinary sensibilities, should eternally (which comprehensive term includes even the season of Christmas) affect Malabar Hill and the Fort, the Fort and Malabar Hill, when there reposes within a few leagues a plateau with such allurements as Matheran hath? Unriddle me that if you can. Knowing you cannot, I proceed to discuss the advantages which I have gained by my migration to the hills. Bombay, I do remember well thy mornings, thy noontides, and thy evenings. By an effort of the fancy the first may have been considered cool, while unmistakably they were muggy and uncrisp. The second I feel now with a shudder, hot, blazing hot, accompanied by the scream of natives of burden, the ceaseless racket of buggies, the loud and somewhat inharmonious voice of mercantile Parsees, and the finely-pounded dust, at once the characteristic of Bombay roads and the suffocator of their detractors. Of the evenings, what can I say to express their never-ceasing rounds of boredom?—the Bandstand, the Town Band, the Bunder, the story-telling bore of the club whose iteration is his merit (patience being a merit) and not his originality, a hand at whist, a bout with the cue, a peg, to bed, and then musquitoes and hot turnings over—you know it all, Mr. Editor; 'tis an old tale: and here, if you love me, curb your temptation to say that "tale" reminds you of what has been already writ of life—

"It is a tale
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing."

I assure you the quotation is familiar, and moreover I protest for once that I do not wish to be considered *apropos* of the idiot even through your delicate inuendo. Change the scene! up with the curtain! let us look upon another picture! Show us this Matheran, whose days and nights are said to be much more Christmas-like and English than those of Bombay are! Come along with me then, and you shall see what you shall see. Do you love the mood contemplative? Here you have its appropriate [illegible] under the shade of melancholy boughs. Is your [illegible] the contrary? Here you may breathe [illegible] in the fresh breeze that rustles the leaves all [illegible] and the infection of the same you may catch [illegible] songs of birds by day and the ceaseless [illegible] of crickets, and such like choristers, by night. [illegible] that here, believe me, which might suit the [illegible] of minds, howsoever constituted. Is it a [illegible] thing that I, your Gossip, have not [illegible] the Matheran weather yet? True, when I [illegible] belief that the air here is better [illegible] than our Bombay [illegible] rarified atmosphere for Christmas purposes [illegible] the subject [illegible] but it is [illegible] that it ought to have been [illegible] in the [illegible] degrees, [illegible] repose would be [illegible] in the forenoon, I find [illegible] nothing on my head beyond [illegible] small black hat; on Thursday [illegible] cool that anybody could [illegible] day long without suffering [illegible]. It was an English [illegible] the mornings, Sir, are truly [illegible] you would see the [illegible] the misty mountain tops, you [illegible] walk [illegible] canter your pony sharply if you wish to behold [illegible] glorious spectacle in a comfortable frame of mind. And before you set out upon your æsthetic errand let me warn you that hot coffee (perhaps with "something" in it) is by no means a nonsensical idea if it be put into practical shape. The various Points are [illegible] as interesting as of yore. "A thing of beauty is a joy for ever," and here Garbut, Panoramas, Porcupine, Louisa, and Chowk Points still abound in beauty which is full of freshness. Sunrises as seen from Panorama Point seem never to be the same—the shadow of a mountain being cast a little more this way or that way upon the wooded plain [illegible] upon the familiar scene; and so the splendid gilding upon the side of a huge wall of rock which used to be hidden in the sombre shade of adjoining rocks causes an equally pleasing variety in the landscape. The eye need not be feasted on the banquet of rising sunlight alone. The rider or pedestrian has but to keep awake on his way to any of the Points on a morning to be charmed with novelties. Now a squirrel dashes across the path and up a tree opposite with as much haste as though it were being pursued by the Enemy himself; a jungle-fowl shows itself for a second as it shifts its cover; butterflies, leopard-spotted, dark brown, or tiny blue, flit in the [illegible] sunshine and disappear down the glade; a bulbul does duty for the lark, familiar ever to the remembrance of the English sojourner in India, and chants its melodious note in honour of the brilliant dawn; a lizard rustles among the dead leaves, or perchance a snake does so; a creature, known to be a man by the number of its dusky legs and style of using them, is solemnly past, its head and body muffled in a blanket which is coarse and brownish-black; defiant of the order laid down in print by Darwin, a troop of monkeys (black-faced, mischievous-looking imps they be) follow [illegible] the vision after the human being; a bird of gay plumage crashes among the branches overhead; a [illegible] black bee fills the air with the music of his drone, and so on; there are a thousand objects to attract attention during a morning's ramble in the Matheran groves. I could go on to tell you of the features of the forest during noontide, when the sunlight has penetrated all the jungle; of the features of the evening, when the cold wind has set in from the Deccan, the owl flits from tree to tree noiselessly, and the cicala, or some thing which is its own twin-brother, sust[illegible] its ceaseless sound like the simmering of water in a pipkin. But you doubtless know all this already, and so will save your Occasional Gossip from the semblance even of sentimentality. I have things, however, more practical to speak about, and if you will not grudge me space I shall in another letter tell you what our Superintendent, Dr. Simpson, is doing for the hill and all that dwells thereon. In the meantime *au revoir*.

ANNUITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the Uncovenanted Service no pension is given until 15 years' service has been completed, and then only if the doctor says that a further residence in India would be dangerous. [illegible] man who has spent 14 years of the [illegible] of his life in this distant and sunny [illegible] with no income [illegible] of this is evident, and might be [illegible] remedied if Government would allow its servants, [illegible] wish to retire earlier, to *purchase* annuities on favourable terms. If the Hon. Mr. Tucker will take up the subject he will earn the gratitude of the whole [illegible]

THE BARODA STATE AND MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I quite agree in the spirit of your leader of last Tuesday, and especially with that portion of it in which you hold that Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji is not the proper man for the Dewanship of Baroda. Indeed, allowing him to be the Dewan would simply be offering a premium to professional agitators against the British Government. Whatever may be said by the *Rast Goftar* to the contrary, I think there can be but little doubt in the minds of impartial men that Mr. Dadabhai has done more to engender feelings of disaffection in the minds of *natives* than any one else, by continually and systematically, however indirectly, talking against the misrule of India by the British. What is the reason that such potentates as the Holkar and the Gaekwar look to him for assistance? They have an idea that he has great influence among the members of Parliament, and that, while he is on their side, they can virtually do as they like with impunity. That, and that only, is the reason. As to his capacity for administration, perhaps the less said the better. But is it right that Mr. Dadabhai should thus take advantage of any influence he may possess in England? By doing so, he is clearly playing false with both the British Government and the sect to which he belongs. To the former, because, but for the English, he would have been nowhere; to the latter, because he always identifies himself with the cause of the natives, while he knows, and no one can know better, that, if the English were out of India to-morrow, the natives would be the first to hang all the Parsees they could get hold of. It is all very well *talking* about the good understanding existing between Parsees and the natives, but there were not wanting instances during the [illegible] tiny, where it was proved in *practice* that [illegible] just as much for the taking away of Parsee as [illegible] lives. Let Europeans leave the country, and the Parsees would be the first to suffer. I say, then, that Mr. Dadabhai, instead of making the Parsees sympathise with the natives, ought, if he really be the patriot he would make it appear he is, to use his influence in the opposite direction. The Parsees have nothing to gain by joining the natives. Indeed, by doing so they prove their ingratitude, for, but for the Europeans, *they* would have been nowhere. It is a well known fact that the Holkar hates Parsees, so much so that he will not have anything to do with one if he can possibly avoid it. The fact that there is *not one* in his employ, and only one residing in the capital of his dominions, proves, at least, that he gives them no encouragement. It is true he was very complacent to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, but that was only because he had a particular object to serve. The same with the Gaekwar. Let the present crisis tide over, and the Gaekwar will be as anxious to get rid of Mr. Dadabhai as he is now to secure him, or rather his influence. The repeated statements which appear in the Guzeratee papers about Mr. Dadabhai wanting to make this, that, and the other *pucka* arrangement, discover the fact that really there is no confidence between the Gaekwar and his intended Parsee Dewan; and that, while the former is anxious to tide over his present difficulties, the latter, by insisting on certain terms for his own benefit, is actually taking advantage of those difficulties.

There is, perhaps, no one less disposed to differ with you than I am, but I really cannot agree with you that either Sir Salar Jung or Sir Dinker Rao, or both together, for the matter of that, would be better fitted for the Baroda Dewanship. It is true they would bring with them more experience in the art of government, but I doubt if they would govern better. Indeed, on the whole, Mr. Dadabhai would do better than either. It is a great mistake to suppose that such men can effect any material good for the country. There can be no question that a European gentleman at the head of affairs would effect for Baroda and its people more reform in a month than all the native dewans in India put together would, or rather could, in ten years. Then, again, the people themselves would have more confidence in a European statesman than in any native that ever lived. No, Sir, it would be the greatest mistake in the world, and the Government would do the greatest possible injustice to the people, if they allowed any native to be the Gaekwar's Dewan. If they really wish well to Baroda, let them appoint a commission, composed entirely of European gentlemen (possessing, of course, in the highest degree the necessary qualifications) to rule the affairs of Baroda. As to the Gaekwar, he is only fit for the place from whence he came to the throne—the prison.

25th December. PUBLICOLA.

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BOMBAY BRANCH ASIATIC

[illegible] of [illegible] he [illegible] n [illegible] ount [illegible] have India estab- [illegible] wines, [illegible] y. The exter- [illegible] harged. [illegible] that [illegible] bot- [illegible] has [illegible] ret is an abominable [illegible] of [illegible] of the grape and even [illegible] beer—[illegible]—though having Bass' [illegible] on it, [illegible] by that [illegible], in an always [illegible] those inferior brands [illegible] they will never again travel [illegible] the estimation in which their [illegible] their navigating skill which leads [illegible] ships are safer than other vessels, [illegible] would [illegible] a great falling off in the [illegible] But this opinion will soon be dissipated [illegible] acquire a name, and if shows the share- [illegible] own interests to take decisive [illegible] Everybody agrees that the new sys- [illegible] far preferable to the old one of sup- [illegible] quantity of undrinkable decoctions, [illegible] are charged, passengers have a [illegible] for their money.'"

[illegible] made two voyages under the new [illegible] I have made four, I have the [illegible] to form an opinion. The [illegible] wines, spirits, and beer supplied [illegible] inferior quality." I say that I have [illegible] of the best quality.

[illegible] beer I speak from secondary evidence, [illegible] them, but I well remember that both [illegible] on all four voyages) approved by those [illegible] at table.

I [illegible] my own experience, of sound claret at [illegible] a quart, and of an excellent wine at three [illegible] good cheap sherry, and of capital [illegible] three shillings per bottle. Of cham- [illegible] found two or three kinds all good, [illegible] rates, at less than ordinary shore [illegible] pleasant reminiscences of the hock [illegible] also of the Old Tom which I used [illegible] I put this forward in direct contradic- [illegible] "Anglo-Indian officer of rank" [illegible] for your satisfaction, and for [illegible] ed for, to Captain Bain or to the P. and O. Co. [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] cookery I am not able to bear alto- [illegible] testimony. My four last voyages [illegible] eight steamers. In every instance, [illegible] two, the cooking was excellent, and the supply ample. The exceptions were the Nubia, February 187[illegible] the Mirzapore, October 1872; on these oc- casions [illegible] was good, but the cookery bad.

[illegible] of my experience only of my last four voyages [illegible] the new liquor supply system. Compar- ing the [illegible] wines and spirits with those supplied to me [illegible] voyages, under the old system, I say that, if there be [illegible] difference, it is in favour of the wines now supplied.

[illegible] travelled much by the "P. and O." and [illegible] grateful to it, under Divine Providence, for many safe and cheerful voyages, I beg leave to record my [illegible] in answer to Captain Bain.

ARBITER.

[illegible] Christmas Eve, 1873.

BOMBAY.

We [illegible] remind our readers that Madame Arabella [illegible] will be given this afternoon in the T[illegible] half-past five o'clock.

[illegible] AT DHROLE.—We learn from the [illegible] that the Thakore of Dhrole has [illegible] in his territory.

[illegible]—Yesterday there were thirty- [illegible] in the Government work-house [illegible] House of Correction.

[illegible]—The [illegible] Magistrate of Police [illegible] with thanks the receipt of Rs. 100 from [illegible] to the Fort Police Court poor-box.

[illegible] AT NASSICK.—The heir-presump- [illegible] of Nowanuggur, who is at present at [illegible] Rs. 300 to the Nassick High School.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 27th December, was 25 feet 9 tenths, on the corresponding date last year it was [illegible] feet 4 tenths.

THE RINDERPEST.—From the 21st till the 28th instant there were sixty cases of rinderpest under treatment in the hospitals on the flats. Fifteen have died, and there are still forty-five in hospital.

ARRIVAL OF A NAWAB.—The Nawab of Jeypore ar- rived here on Saturday night by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, accompanied by a number of armed followers, [illegible] pitched his camp in tents on the Esplanade.

BARODA.—It is said that Nana Khanwelkar, the pre- [illegible] of the Gaekwar, is to be made a Councillor [illegible] salary of two lacs of rupees per year, when Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee assumes charge of the Dewanship.

THEFT.—On Saturday Mr. Humphrey, of Messrs. [illegible] and Co., jewellers, reported to the police the theft of sundry articles of wearing apparel and cutlery, from his premises in the Fort. Enquiries are being made into the matter.

[illegible]—Dr. Buhler, Educational Inspector, Northern Division, who has obtained three months' leave to proceed to Rajpootana, made over charge of his office to Mr. Baine, of the Bombay Civil Service, on the 15th instant.

THEFT.—Two Mahomedans named Dada Shaik Ahmed and Goolam Mahomed Bawa were yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of stealing a bag of [illegible] from a prow belonging to one Ibrahim Mohi- deen, and sentenced to two months' hard labour each.

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.—The Surya Prakash men- tions a rumour that the Gaekwar has written privately to Maharaja Scindhia and Holkar, directing their attention to the appointment of a Commission by the Government of India to enquire into the affairs of the Baroda State.

ASSAULT.—D. McCulloch, a seaman of the ship Alnwick Castle, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday with assaulting an officer of the ship. The magistrate [illegible] adjudged the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment.

DISTRICT JUDGE OF AHMEDABAD.—The Guzerat Mitra states that Mr. Newnham, District Judge of Ahmed- abad, intends shortly to proceed to England on two years' leave, and Mr. Macpherson, at present Acting Judge and Sessions Judge of Surat, will act for him during his absence.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were 321 pri- soners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these, 115 were under sentences from the High Court, 170 from the Magistrates of Police, and 36 from Military Courts Martial. Of the prisoners, 237 were natives, and the remaining 84 were Europeans.

[illegible]—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, a Hindoo named Gunoo Atmaram, a labourer, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with stealing from the poor-box of Trinity Church Rs. 1-4-9, belonging to the funds of the church. The man admitted the offence and was sentenced to receive eight stripes.

PERJURY.—A Parsee was charged the other day be- fore Mr. [illegible] Jeevanjee, full-power magistrate of Broach, with giving false evidence in a judicial pro- ceeding. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100.

GAMBLING.—Francis Fernandez and nine other [illegible] were charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yes- terday, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Burrett, with being found gaming with dice and money in a common gaming-house at Gowalia. They were adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 10 with the alternative of twenty days' rigorous imprisonment each.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—At the Fort Police Court yester- day, before Mr. Nana Morojee, one Natha Metha, a [illegible] buggy driver, was charged with driving his vehicle at Bhendy Bazaar road in a rash and negligent manner, and thereby injuring a Mahomedan lad. Defendant was convicted and fined ten rupees, or

[illegible] two rupees were to be awarded to the father [illegible] child.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The number of deaths in the Kurrachee Collectorate during October was 410, of which 39 were in Kurrachee itself. The mortality amongst males was in excess. The prevailing disease was, as it usually is in Sind, fever, to which 316 succumbed. In the Shikarpoor collectorate in the same month the mortality was as high as 778, of which number 509 were fever cases. As in the Kurrachee collectorate, the number of deaths was greater among the male population.

KHOJA GIRLS' SCHOOL.—The second annual examina- tion of the Khoja Sajanbhoy Meheralli's girls' school took place on the 23rd and 24th instant, in the school premises in Shamsjee Hassajee street. Messrs Ranchor- bhai [illegible]yram, Fazul Mahomed Damabhoy, and Meher- alli [illegible] Master, were the examiners, appointed by the working committee, in Gujrati, Arabic, and needle work respectively. The progress of the girls in almost all the branches was satisfactory. Prizes will be distributed in due course.

ST. JOHN'S DAY.—The feast of the titular Saint of their order (St. John the Evangelist) was after an interval of many years duly observed on Saturday last by several of the Freemasons of Bombay. As an evening service was to be held at Sonapore Church on that day, the majority of the local lodges, under both the English and Scotch constitutions, were re- presented. While the opening hymn was being sung, the brethren, in masonic clothing, for the use of which a dispensation had been granted, entered the Church in procession, the Provincial Grand Chaplain S.C. carry- ing the Volume of the Sacred Law in due and an- cient form. The prayers were said by the Rev Brother Charles Gilder, the Rev. Bro. W. H. Harpur, of St. Peter's, Mazagon, being the rector. After the anthem the Rev. Bro. Gilder preached from 1st Corinthians 13 ch. 13 v.—"And now abideth Faith, Hope, and Charity: these three; but the greatest of these is Chari- ty." During the offertory the brethern left the Church in the order in which they had entered it. The able honorary organist of the Cathedral presided at the harmonium. At 7-45 P.M. upwards of fifty-five of the brethren and their friends, including several ladies, dined in the Freemasons' Hall, Mazagon.

THE MURDER OF A KHOJA WOMAN.

YESTERDAY an adjourned inquest was held before Dr. Blaney, Coroner, to inquire into the circumstances connected with the death of Dhunbae, a Khoja woman, aged about twenty-seven years, who was murdered on the night of Thursday by her husband Nanjee Meeta, a merchant. Mr. Jefferson (Jefferson and Payne) ap- peared to watch the case on behalf of the murderer. Three additional witnesses were examined, after which the Coroner summed up the evidence. The jury re- tired for a short time for consultation, and returned with the following verdict:—"That death was caused by hemorrhage, the result of wounds inflicted by Nanjee Meetha, under such circumstances that the act of Nanjee Meetha was culpable homicide amount- ing to murder."

CHIARINI'S ITALIAN CIRCUS.

SIGNOR CHIARINI with his versatile company take their departure for Calcutta by special train to-day after a most successful season in Bombay. They gave two performances on Saturday last when the circus was literally crammed, it being even a difficult matter to obtain standing room, on either occasions, whilst numbers had to be refused admission. The proprietor we think, has every reason to be satisfied with the patronage which has been accorded to him here, and which, latterly, has been mainly due to the reasonable prices charged for admission. A company of such excellent performers as that of Signor Chiarini deserve to be supported and, we hope, he may meet with the same success in his further travels. The appointments, the animals, and all accessories are well ordered, and there is an ab- sence of anything approaching vulgarity which so often gives cause of complaint against similar exhibi- tions. Since their arrival in Bombay there have been several accessions to the troupe, and Madame Gautier, who appeared for the first time on Friday, and also her husband, are decided acquisitions. One never tires of seeing la petite Emilie, whose performance is indeed wonderful; the juvenile brothers Stebbing, also newly added to the company, are excellent gymnasts; whilst the barebacked riding of Belen Cuba is un- surpassable. Altogether we think we may safely say that such a circus troupe has never before been seen in India.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. VENETIA, Captain W. C. Angove, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following additional pas- sengers:—

For Southampton—Mr. W. B. Lewis, and Captain Harrington, R.N.

For Aden—Barrack Sergeant and Mrs. Crew and servant, and one deck passenger.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE BRIG KERKATA ROOBEIN, 154 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Colombo with a general cargo.

THE BARQUE BUSHIRE MERCHANT, 534 tons, Captain G. Machon, arrived in harbour on the 27th in- stant from Rangoon (November 22nd), with a cargo of 4,300 bags rice and a quantity of timber. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Abdool Sucoor Cadoo.

THE s. s. PEARL, 866 tons, Captain C. Doert, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Cutch (December 24th) with a general cargo and the following passen- gers:—Mr. Ramjee Roopchund, Mr. Premjee Chutor- bhooj, and two hundred and thirty deck passengers.

THE s. s. DUNRAVEN, 1,944 tons, Captain W. Pottin- ger, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Cardiff (November 13th), calling at Suez, Jeddah and Aden, via the Canal, with a cargo of 1,707 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. BURMAH, 766 tons, Cap- tain T. Sanders, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Harrington, Captain Kemmerton, Mr. Sibbald, and fifty-six deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain G. C. D. Hutchison, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee via Cutch with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Major Ross and two servants, Mrs. Minchin and two servants, and twenty-five deck passengers.

H. M. S. DALHOUSIE, 1,065 tons, Captain H. W. Warner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden (De- cember 16th) with 1,350 packages Commissariat stores and the following passengers:—Captain Hemans, five men, one woman and four children of the 105th Regt.; and hundred and thirty-four men, five women, and eighteen children, native details.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. CASHMERE, Captain F. Cotton, sailed yesterday for Coast, Calcutta and China, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Carwar—Mr. Jervoise and servant. For Vingorla—Captain R. M. Lloyd and two servants, Lieut. E. R. Coke and two servants. For Beypore—Mr. S. Johnson and servant. For Alleppey—Mr. James Donoghue. For different ports—Nine deck passengers.

THE s.s. SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, 464 tons, Captain G. Baldwin, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Jeddah, Hoodeida and Aden, with twenty-one deck passengers, and the following cargo:—From Jeddah—56 bundles specie, 80 packages wool, 11 packages E. teeth, 35 packages gum and sundries, 82 packages gum and almonds, 10 pack- ages alum, 15 packages almonds, 7 packages cloves, and 2 packages iron. From Hoodeida—21 bundles specie, 100 bags coffee, 70 bundles hides, 30 tons sajeekhar, 272 packages sundries, and 1 bundle beads.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustain- ing Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"MARAVILLA" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The Globe says, "TAYLOR BROTHERS' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element, of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original prepara- tion, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manu- factured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

THE Council met at Government House on T[illegible] last at 11 o'clock. The following members were pre- sent:—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor Ge- neral (presiding), His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Hon'ble C. Hobhouse, the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, General the Hon'ble H. W. Nor- man, the Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, the Hon'ble B. H. Ellis, the Hon'ble F. D. Inglis, the Hon'ble Mr. Dalyell, the Hon'ble H. H. Sutherland, and the Hon'ble Rajah Romanath Tagore.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse said he had to move that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to continue certain privileges and immunities now enjoyed by Prince Azim Jah, Bahadoor, as Prince of Arcot, to his sons on succeeding to the title, be taken into consideration. The report itself was of the simplest possible nature; it only made a single alteration in the Bill, and that too was only formal. But in order that the Council might know what the Committee had left undone, as well as what they had done, he would just recall to their memory the prin- cipal features of the case, which he had stated more fully on a previous occasion. The Council would re- member that the late Nawab of the Carnatic died in the year 1857. Up to that time the family was under a special law, which was contained in an Act of Council passed in the year 1844. Under that law, the Nawab himself and all his family were exempted entirely from civil and criminal processes. When he died the law came to an end, and shortly after his death, in the year 1858, another Act was passed on a different principle. That Act kept alive the privileges of the family, so far as regarded anything that was done previous to the passing of that Act, but for the future it exempted from processes only the then Prince of Arcot, Prince Azim Jah, and certain ladies of the family. Therefore, ever since the passing of that Act, the sons of Prince Azim Jah had been subjected to all processes, both civil and criminal. Prince Azim Jah had become stricken in years, and as it was necessary to consider the position of his successors, it was proposed that they should now be exempted from ordinary civil processes only with the consent of the Government; and it was also proposed, when they succeeded to the title of Prince of Arcot, that they should be under a disability to enter into contracts, which would expose them to these processes. The Council were also aware that the persons who were named as successors were the Prince's four sons in suc- cession, and beyond them nobody was named. Well, a Bill for that purpose was introduced, and the only al- teration the Select Committee had made was the formal one of putting in the names of the four sons who were to succeed. But the present Prince of Arcot had sent a letter to the Madras Government, in which he desired that other alterations should be made. Mr. Hobhouse would mention to the Council what he desired. He said—"It is with extreme pain and regret I have perus- sed the Bill as, instead of adding to the honours and dignity of my family, it simply diminishes them. When my sons were only the children of a Prince, they enjoy- ed exemption both from the civil and criminal jurisdic- tion of the courts, but when they are to be raised to the dignity of my successors they are deprived of that exemption, and any common person will be able to get my sons to be present before a magistrate. Why criminal exemption is not provided for in the Bill cannot be understood. Civil exemption is allowed, but there is no criminal exemption. But civil exemption will only be enjoyed by each son as he succeeds to the title. In order, however, that they should be worthy successors, every possible care should be taken to protect their dignity and honour, and the best way to do so will be to exempt them from the civil and criminal jurisdication of the courts." The Council would observe that where the Prince said that the Bill, instead of adding to the honours of the family, simply diminished them, he was labouring under a mistake. In point of fact, his sons were not at this moment exempt at all; the Bill repealed nothing, and took away nothing, that they now enjoyed, but it added something to the privileges, and prevented them, when they succeeded to the title, from being sued at law without the consent of Government. There was indeed a sense in which a bill of this nature might be taken to diminish the honour of this family and of any family that came under similar circumstances, if only they would set up a pure standard of honour instead of a false one. If they could find their honour in obeying the law, if they would see that true honour and dignity consisted in keeping the criminal law, then, no doubt, such a bill would tend to diminish the honour of any family. That, however, was not the meaning of Prince Azim Jah, for he said that every care should be taken to protect his sons from the jurisdiction of the civil and criminal courts. All Mr. Hobhouse could say was that, with regard to the sons of our own Queen, it was not thought necessary for their dignity and honour that they should be exempted from the civil and cri- minal jurisdiction of the courts. He thought it would be a happy day for this family, and for all families, when they would be able to enter into the advanced ideas of society, and think it an honour to be liable ex- actly to the same consequences of their actions as every other subject of Her Majesty. For these reasons, the Select Committee had not thought fit to propose any alteration in the Bill in this respect. He would now move that the report be taken into consideration.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dalyell, in moving that Clause 3 of the Bill be omitted, said—It is with considerable hesitation that I venture to propose an amendment to a Bill which has had the advantage of being prepared by my hon'ble and learned friend Mr. Hobhouse—the more so as, on a recent occasion, he has stated that the clause which I desire to see struck out of the Bill forms the necessary sequel of the privilege clause which will form the very essence of the enactment. In my humble judgment, however, this clause which declares that the Prince of Arcot for the time being shall be incapable of entering into any contract which may result in any pecuniary liability on his part, entirely alters the character of the measure. To my mind the Bill ceases to be one to maintain the dignity of the Prince of Arcot, and becomes one having precisely the opposite effect, and will involve the family to which it relates in very serious civil disabilities. I must say that it appears to me that this third clause, as it stands, must have the most undesirable effect, and that it must be taken to have entirely altered the policy which had been followed hitherto in dealing with the Carnatic family. It seems to me that to declare that a man, immediately on succeeding to a title conferred for the propose of exalting his dignity, is at once to be put in the position of an infant or a lunatic, and is to be subjected to the most serious disabilities, is a most unusual and extraordinary mode of showing him special consideration, and that such will be the effect of the clause I desire to see struck out of the Bill, I think I shall be able to show. Prince Azim Jah, the present Prince of Arcot, is now exempt himself from all civil and criminal jurisdiction; consequently, the Bill that is now before us will apply only to his four sons; but as soon as any one of them succeeds to the title, he at once becomes unable to enter into a con- tract, involving any pecuniary liability. Consequent- ly, he will be incapacitated from making a purchase of any kind except for cash! He will be unable to hire a house for his own use, or for any of his rela- tives or dependants! He will be precluded from leasing, in the ordinary manner, any houses which may belong to him, as he will be unable to contract to keep them in repair! Should he desire to build a house he will be unable to do so, like any other person, though a contractor! And he will have a similar difficulty in having the ordinary repairs to his own palace carried out! It will positively be contrary to law for him to engage the services of an ordinary domestic by the month!! And he will actually be pre- cluded from going through the ceremony of marriage, for inasmuch as the main source of his income will be from the Government pension, he will be unable to as- sign any sum of money down as a dower, and this ob- jectionable clause will prevent him from becoming liable for any monthly or annual payment. Now, I would ask the Council what does my hon'ble and learned friend know, or what does any member of this Council know, of the four noblemen who will be affected by the Bill, which would warrant the Council in placing them in the very inconvenient position to which I have referred. In the case of the King of Oudh, His Majesty was known to be in debt to the amount of forty lakhs of rupees, and this may have been a good reason for preventing him from contracting further debts. It was the same story in the case of the Nawab Nazim of Bengal. Under such circumstances, it was, no doubt, proper that the Nawab Nazim should be rendered incapable of incurring further liabilities. It must also be remembered that, on these two occasions, very large sums of money were withdrawn from the public treasury to pay the debts of the persons who were incapacitated by the two acts, but in the present case no such demand has been made, and there is nothing to prove that it is ever likely to be made. Nor is there anything what- ever before the Council calculated to show that any one of these four noblemen has so conducted his private affairs as to justify his being made liable to the very serious civil disabilities which Clause 3 undoubtedly imposes. Then the only possible advantage of retain- ing the clause is that it is supposed that it will prevent the head of the family from incurring liabilities, which the Government, at some future date, may be called upon to discharge. Now, I very much question whether it will have this effect to the extent supposed by those [illegible] retain it. It seems to me that if persons [illegible] advance funds which they know they can- [illegible] the same persons will be found [illegible] their money even to a person in- [illegible] borrowing, and the section will [illegible] er. In regard to this part of [illegible] believe that the Government of [illegible] st it be distinctly known that, [illegible] instances will they hold themselves in [illegible] for debts which may be hereafter con- tra[illegible] any member of the family, and I much question whether, in future, it will be possible for them to raise money, whether the objectionable clause be retained or not. I may further mention that I have received an intimation from the Government of Madras that they have the strongest objection to the in- capacitating clause, and as the Bill applies solely to the Madras Presidency, I do think that the opinion of the Madras Government is entitled to special consideration at the hands of this Council.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor wished to say one word. It seemed to him that the arguments used would be very valuable arguments if they had been directed to the sons of the Prince of Arcot being placed under the ordinary law. As it was, however, they did not carry conviction. He would also venture to say that it seemed to him that the application of the word sovereign to the Nawab was wrong. The Nawab of the Carnatic was never anything but the deputy of the Governor. He was in no sense sovereign. He would express his entire concurrence with the view of the Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse, namely, that the sooner the extraordinary privileges of these families could be brought to an end the better. The Nawab of the Carnatic was well known in India to have been a soldier of fortune, who after wandering about for a considerable period and passing through many vicissi- tudes, rose to the position of Deputy Governor.

The Hon'ble Rajah Romanauth Tagore practically concurred in the wisdom and the sound policy of the Go- vernment in this Bill. He thought a better measure than this could not have been introduced by Government. It would prove to the natives of this country, as well as to the world, that the British Government would always show confidence and good feeling to the native chiefs of this country. With regard, however, to Section 3, so far as his common sense went, it appeared to him to be somewhat inconsistent; because, if there was a necessity for such an act, it was clear that there was every reason that this section should be expunged, because it limited the dignity and power of the Prince of Arcot and his family. So far as the papers concern- ed were before them, there was nothing relating to the family which would in any way render such an extra- ordinary measure on the part of Government necessary. If the Government had thought it necessary to adopt similar measures with regard to the Nawab Nazim, they were justified by the circumstances of the case. But with regard to the Prince of Arcot the case was quite different, and why, therefore, should this punish- ment be inflicted on him, when he had committed no fault whatever, but on contrary had acted in a manner which would justify the utmost consideration? For these reasons, he would support the amendment.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse thought his hon'ble friend Mr. Dalyell had said everything that ingenuity could conceive in favour of his amendment, and it was now his duty to follow his hon'ble friend through various points, and to give his reasons for thinking why the amendment should be rejected. His hon'ble friend had said that this clause had altered the whole character of the original proposal. Mr. Hob- house thought that his learned friend had disposed of that himself by saying that this bill was a logical sequence of the original proposal: such being the case, it naturally made the proposal complete. If this was the logical result, he would ask what would be the practical consequences of the Bill without Sec- tion 3? They would be these—that the Government would leave a man at liberty to enter into legal con- tracts, invite persons to advance money and to have legal claims, and then interfere by standing between those creditors and their legal rights. He would say that that would be a false position for all parties; and it was a position which the Government could not maintain. The creditor would come and say—"Why in the world did you allow me to make contracts? You have allowed me to do so, and will you now stand between me and my rights?" Such would be the results. If they sowed the seed and watered it, they must also reap the fruits thereof. But he wanted to know from his hon'ble friend who the objecting parties were. Prince Azim Jah had spoken on behalf of him- self and family. He had read to the Council the prin- cipal part of what his letter contained. The Prince had not shown himself insensible to the honour of his family; he had certainly not shown himself averse to claiming as much honour and dignity, social and legal, as he could get. And yet, from the beginning to the end of his letter, he never complained of being placed under any disability to contract. Which was the most dignified position? Was it more dignified to have your creditors importuning Government to allow them to follow out their rights in courts of law, when Go- vernment had only got to say the word, or was it more dignified to be free from the liability, and to be compelled to deal with the persons about you for cash and ready-money? He thought the latter was the more dignified position. It was supposed, however, that these disabilities would subject a man to very great practical inconvenience. He would like his learned friend to take a boat and go down to Garden Reach, and then say whether a man, subjected to such disability, could or could not live in an exceptionally luxurious style, free from every inconvenience. Therefore all the images that his friend had conjured up would be found vanish- ing in the air, when he confronted himself with the facts. Did the Government intend to give these fami- lies a large income, which they could spend on them- selves, and besides that, to allow them to run into debt, and be answerable for their extravagances from time to time? We would have to do this if the suggestions of his hon'ble friend were followed. In fact the Govern- ment had been put in that position with regard to this very family, and he felt certain that it would happen again and again. As sure as the sun would rise to- morrow a man would invariably run into debt if you allowed him to do so and at the same time protected him from his creditors. He would say that our prin- ciple was quite a different one. He did not impugn its soundness. Whether it was right or wrong, the Govern- ment intended to prevent these families from falling into utter poverty, and for that purpose we gave them a very ample provision. In the case of these princes, they would have half a lakh a year in hard cash, be- sides other advantages, while they could provide them- selves with everything that a reasonable man should have. But we did not intend that beyond that they should indulge themselves in all kinds of extravagances. His hon'ble friend had asked what there was in the cha- racter of these four gentlemen to justify the insertion of this clause. Well, he (Mr. Hobhouse) knew nothing of the character of these gentlemen but what he was told; and according to that, it appeared that the circumstances which operated on other families also operated on them. The Madras Government, in writing about them, said—"They have been brought up in habits of indolence. If protection be withheld, their dignity will be in peril." Let us then give them protection, as it seems to be necessary. He thought for these reasons the amendment should be rejected.

The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple wished to add a very few words in corroboration of what the Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse had said. He could assure the Council that what their hon'ble friend had said was quite true, that the King of Oudh had not felt, and was not likely to feel, the slightest practical inconvenience, from the disability that had been imposed upon him. The disability was exactly the same as that imposed by Clause 3 of this Bill. He also desired to say that it was perfectly true, as their hon'ble colleague had said, that, in this sort of cases, one or two things must occur. There would be a degree of indebtedness, which would be very inconvenient politically, and was likely to be somewhat scandalous socially: that is, politically in- convenient as regarded the British Government, and scandalously inconvenient as regarded the character of the native chiefs. He would say that the character of the native chiefs of this country was of very great con- sequence. If this scandal was to be avoided, it could be avoided in two ways—either by imposing a dis- ability of this kind, or by paying their debts from the general treasury. To do the latter would not be fair to the public. There was only one remedy, and that was provided by Clause 3. If the Madras Government did not like this clause, then he submitted that they were not entitled to have this Bill at all. If the Council would reject the amendment, then it would be for the Madras Government to judge whether it would be better to have Clause 3, or no Bill at all. His belief was that they would not be able to go on with- out the Bill, and that they would see the necessity of this clause.

His Excellency the Viceroy said that while the Go- vernment of India was anxious to maintain the dignity and consult the interests of the representatives of those princes of India to whom the British Government had succeeded, it was also our duty to have a due regard for the public interests. If we exempted the Princes of Arcot from the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts, it seemed to His Excellency that the 3rd clause of the Bill was necessary in order that people, with whom the Princes might deal, should be fully aware of his legal position, as well as to protect the public as far as possible from claims which, His Lordship was sorry to say, had not unfrequently been made upon the re- venues of India, in consequence of the facility with which debts had been incurred by those who had been placed under similar circumstances.

The amendment was lost and section 3 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse introduced the Bill to prohibit recruiting in British India for the service of Foreign States, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report in a month.

The motion was put and agreed to.

He also moved that the Bill to regulate the tran- sport of native labourers in British Burmah, and their employment therein be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report in two months.

At the suggestion of His Honor the Lieutenant- Governor, the time was lessened to one month, as it was necessary that there should be the least possible delay in a Bill of this kind, at a time when emigration to British Burmah was likely to increase, in consequence of the failure of the crops.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse finally moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Sutherland be added to the Select Com- mittee on the following Bills:—

To consolidate and amend the law relating to native passenger ships and coasting steamers.

To provide for the appointment of municipal com- mittees in towns in British Burmah, and for other pur- poses.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council then adjourned.—Englishman.

A MAN-EATING BEAR.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Dalhousie to Indian Pub- lic Opinion to the effect that, some days since "the Forest officer, Upper Ravee Division, while out in the mountains some 20 miles above Chumba, was requested by the inhabi- tants of a village to come and shoot a bear, which had killed several people a few days before. While a man and his wife were cutting grass the bear seized the woman, while her husband, with more discretion than pluck, bolted to the village and assembled the people. On going to the spot they found that the bear having eaten up the greater part of the unfortunate woman, had retired. On the Forest officer, Mr M., going to beat up Bruin's quar- ters, he was soon found close to a man herding sheep, whom he was evidently on the look-out for. A rifle ball hit him hard behind and made him take to his heels up hill, where spying an old man cutting grass he made at him growling savagely. Mr. M., who is a first rate shot, brought down the brute at good 200 yards, just as he was closing with the old man; much to the delight and relief of the poor vil- lagers. At this time a man came up to say there was a large leopard on the opposite side of the river and that he had killed a number of sheep and cows lately. The Forest sportsman proceeded early next morning to have it out with this beast, but found his time was up before he arrived for a cross bow with a poisoned arrow had been set during the night on a part where his tracks had been seen, and in the morning a tiger was found dead with the poisoned arrow sticking in his side and turned out to be a well grown male tiger measuring 10 feet. The place was some 8,000 feet up in the mountains, and a tiger had never been heard of there within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Where he came from it is impossible to say. The people report fresh tracks since this beast was killed, so he likely had a tigress as companion, and we are on the look-out for her."

A VISION OF SUDDEN DEATH.

MANY of your readers will remember De Quincey's powerful essay, bearing the above title, in which he describes the feelings excited by an impending catas- trophe, of which he was a spectator. While seated out- side a mail coach at full gallop, suddenly, at a sharp turn in the road, appeared, almost under the wheels of the coach, a pony phaeton in which were seated a pair of lovers in happy unconsciousness of the terrible dan- ger hanging over them. De Quincey gives an exciting description of the whirl of thoughts passing through his brain with the rapidity of lightning. How in the few seconds which he calculated as the time it would take to annihilate the unsuspecting victims, he had time to follow out trains of thought, which, under ordi- nary circumstances, and without the stimulus of great and anxious excitement, would have taken as many minutes. Although perfectly and painfully conscious that I cannot in any way emulate the descriptive powers of that great master of style, yet I will attempt to give a feeble account of a somewhat similar occurrence from the point of view of the victim having experienced an almost miraculous escape, some years ago, from an equally sudden and sensational death. I had been spending a few days with a friend, whom I had not seen for years, and who was an engineer on a railway, whose house was distant a couple of miles from the nearest stations, and close to the line. After a very pleasant visit, talking over old times, and recalling old memories, I took leave of him and his newly-married wife, and was returning to the station shortly after dark to catch the next train. I had to pass over a very narrow iron bridge, about 200 yards long, without parapets of any kind, and the girders being perfectly plain, instead of latticed, there were no means of avoiding a train, should one be met with. The projections of the piers, too, were several feet below the rails, which were over 50 feet high from the rocky bed of a river, dry at that season of the year. A curve and a cutting on the other side prevented the rails being seen to any distance beyond. Having ascertained that no train was due, we were proceeding along leisurely, without any apprehension of danger. Hardly had we passed the first span when an unexpected goods train appeared on the opposite side, and I at once gave myself up for lost. We pulled up in a few yards, but in less than half a minute I knew the train would be upon us, and escape appeared impracticable. In those few seconds my mind seemed to have received the power of thinking at a pace quite inexplicable. There was, in reality, no time for debating what had to be done, yet I remember distinctly having before me and deli- berating on every alternative, whether to run back, jump down, try and lie between the rails or what. I finally determined to let myself over the side and hang by my hands to the flange of the girder. I recollected that the train would take about twenty seconds to pass me, and I thought that, if I had nerve to hold on in that precarious position for that space of time, I might escape, although the chance appeared small, and it would be no easy matter to get back. The sensations I experienced as the train approached and passed are quite beyond my powers of description,—the awe as the puffing monster (monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens) ground along, hissing, snorting, with its wheels within a foot of my face, the iron I was holding vibrating like the string of a bow, the vision of myself as a mangled corpse on the rocks below, as the trolly was dashed down in a thousand fragments, and as the agonized shrieks of one of the lorrymen overtaken by the train and infernal whistle of the engine burst on my ears, the longing to com- municate a last message to those near and dear to me in a far-off land, all conspired to make those few seconds an apparently interminable period of ineffable horror that I cannot even now recall without a cold shudder. At the same time, as is said to happen in the case of a man drowning, the life of years seemed to be crowded into that short space of time, and events I had long since forgotten were revivified in my memory with a lurid glare. The train passed, and I was so paralysed with nervousness (funk, if you like) that it must have been some seconds before I en- deavoured to raise myself from my precarious position, and my powers of holding on appeared to be leaving me. At last, summoning all my energies, I raised myself as far as my chest, and then with one spring —which, if unsuccessful, must have made me lose my hold altogether—I was able to throw myself partly over the side and clutch one of the rails. I then drew my- self on to the roadway and fainted. On coming to myself I found my friend by me, and returned to his house. The trolly had, as I knew well, been smashed to pieces, and one of the trolly-men killed, having attempted to save himself by running back. The other one, knowing the bridge, had run to the junction of two girders where there was a small projecting plate, had saved himself by holding on much in the way I did, but with the advantage that his feet were not like mine,—dangling over eternity.—Pioneer.

AFGHANISTAN.

CABUL, 10TH DECEMBER.—The following news has been received from a reliable party:—

"Sirdar Mohamed Yakoob Khan, the Governor of Herat, has suspended almost every official of the Ameer there and has privately ordered his men to watch them. The Governor transfers his own men, whom he suspects, from Herat to other places, and is collecting various supplies in the fort. Since Sirdar Mohamed Yakoob Khan has returned from Cabul, he has become friendly with the Governor, and, having taken an oath, has re- moved all suspicions from Sirdar Yakoob Khan's mind. The Jumshadees in Herat have joined him, and have assured him that they will assist him when he is in difficulties."

11th.—News has been received from Herat that the Ameer's officials there, now serving under Sirdar Yakoob Khan, are opposed to the Ameer and are seeking an op- portunity to create a disturbance.

12th.—The following news has been given by an ar- rival from Mushed:—

"The Shah of Persia was expected in Mushed to pay a visit to the tomb. It was also reported that Sirdar Mohamed Yakoob Khan, the Governor of Herat, would arrive there to pay his respects to the Shah." —Delhi Gazette.

THE GREAT REMEDIES for Consumption, West- [illegible] and Indigestion, are Savory & Moore's Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine. Medical men who have made it a special study testify that life is prolonged in a remarkable manner, appetite, strength, and weight increased, digestion greatly promoted, nourishment imparted, and the general condition of the body im- proved by their use. Price from 2s. to 21s. Savory & Moore [illegible] to [illegible] H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, His [illegible], &c., 143, New Bond Street, London and all Chemists. [illegible]—Name and trade mark on each bottle.

MR. HOGG'S IMPUDENT LETTER.

ALTHOUGH we not unfrequently receive impertinent letters from ignorant and uneducated persons, we are not often troubled in this way by Government officials. Mr. F. R. Hogg, the Officiating Director-General of the Post Office of India, is an exception, and a few days ago our Manager received from this official the following missive:

No. 5187.

From F. R. Hogg, Esq., Officiating Director General of the Post Office of India, to the Manager of the Englishman.

CALCUTTA, 16th December 1873.

SIR,—Heretofore you have been furnished with a copy of all postal notices issued by this office on matters of general interest.

2. Having regard, however, to the complaints made in some journals that the information thus supplied was not paid for, the Government have prohibited its future trans- mission to the press unless asked for.

3. If you wish me to continue sending you copies of all postal notices issued by this office, I shall be most happy to do so on hearing from you to that effect.—I have, &c.,

E. R. DOUGLAS,

For Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India.

This is about as impudent a production as we have ever read, and we should like to know what member of "the Government" is responsible for the second paragraph of the letter. We would inform that mem- ber of the Government, if, indeed, the Officiating Direc- tor-General of the Post Office of India is not himself "the Government" referred to, that the information in question was paid for by the proprietors of this and other newspapers, who gave their space free of charge for the insertion of the information, and that the com- plaint made by "some journals" was that the informa- tion was not paid for by the advertisers, the postal authorities. The Englishman is one of the journals referred to, and we said, and say again, that it is the duty of the Post Office to keep the public informed of all important changes in the rates of postage, re- gistration, &c., and in the times of departure of the mails. It is the duty of the Postal Department to do this through the medium of the newspapers which circulate among the public, and payment for these advertisements is part of the necessary ex- penditure of the Post Office. We have until lately advertised this information free of charge, but we some time ago decided that we had given enough of our space gratuitously in this manner, and we then, in accordance with our declared resolve, discontinued to insert any postal notices which were not sent as regular advertisements. More than two months ago, we stated distinctly the grounds on which we declined to insert these advertisements gratis any longer; and as we had made up our minds to discontinue the system of gratuitous advertisements, we took no notice of the above letter when it was handed to us by our Manager. We did not consider any answer necessary, and we should not have published the letter now, but that it has been followed up by another,—this time from the Officiating Post Master General, Bengal, which we have just received. Here it is:—

From the Officiating Post Master General, Bengal, to the Editor of the Englishman. Calcutta, December 20, 1873.

SIR,—With reference to the communication addressed to you by the Director General of the Post Office of India in his No. 5187, dated 16th December 1873, on the subject of postal notices, I should be much obliged by your informing me whether you would wish me to forward any information to you in future.

Urgent notices of immediate importance will be sent to you occasionally for insertion as advertisements, and paid for, but this will be exceptional.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obdt. servant,

(Signature illegible.)

For Offg. Post Master General, Bengal.

Of course the Officiating Post Master General of Bengal is only carrying out the instructions of the Officiating Director General of the Post Office of India, but he has forced us to take public notice of Mr. F. R. Hogg's letter, and in doing so we take the opportunity of publicly answering his own. We do, then, most certainly wish the Post Master General to forward us in future any information that may be useful to the public, and the public has a right to demand that all such changes as we have referred to above, or such as were referred to when we wrote on this subject more than two months ago (see Englishman of 1st October), should be advertised in the newspapers. But we decline with thanks the honour of being permitted to give our space free for these advertisements. Strange as it may appear, type and ink and paper and machinery actually cost us money, just as the transmis- sion of letters costs the Post Office money. Doubtless the information which the postal authorities desire us to publish free of charge is of interest to the public; it is also in the interest of the public that the Postal De- partment is placed under the direction of a responsible head. Let Mr. F. R. Hogg then practise what he preaches, and perform his duties gratuitously. With the money thus saved, the Government will perhaps be able to see its way to making known important infor- mation to the people through the only efficient medium of doing so, the public newspapers. We are glad to see from the last paragraph of the Post Master Gene- ral's letter that the Department has already awoke to a slight sense of its duty in this matter, and we shall be glad to receive notices for publication, even although they are not "exceptional."—Englishman.

FRONTIER INTELLIGENCE.

OUR Cabul correspondent states that it is the inten- tion of the Ameer of Cabul to proceed with his troops to Jellallabad for the purpose of meeting the Moolla Sahib of Swat and in order to hold a consultation re- garding Bajour; the Ameer has directed Nowroz Khan to go for the present and arrange a meeting with the Moolla Sahib. There is an air of improbability about this report which makes us publish it with reserve: we do not vouch for it in the least. The Sir- dars and Raeeses of Cabul have informed the Ameer that as the revenue of the country is not very large, and as the troops have to be paid from it, unless he takes Bajour, Chitral and Cashgar, it will be impossible for them to be kept up any longer. It is also rumoured that the Shah of Persia has relinquished possession of Seistan and has withdrawn his troops from there.

Another correspondent states that Hissamool Moolk, the Ruler of Seistan, is said to be troubling Belochistan, and has taken possession of several districts belonging to it. The chief ameers and sirdars of the place have remonstrated with him, saying that he has no orders from the Shah of Persia to act as he is doing. The Ruler of Seistan replied that when the Shah of Persia went to Europe, he directed him to take Belochistan, and that he is only acting up to his orders.

The Raeeses of Murroh and Thukka, we are informed by our Bokhara correspondent, went to the Russian General and said that it was not their intention to quarrel with him, and that their country should remain in their possession, and their laws also remain in force, that they do not wish to prevent the Russian troops from moving about when they wished; they requested a reply from the General, who said that he had no faith in their promises.

The Ameer of Bokhara has collected and stored up 80,000 maunds of wheat (the maund being equal to the English measure) for the Russians, whose agents are sending supplies on to Charjui. Owing to the exporta- tion of so much grain, great scarcity is prevailing in Bokhara; further quantities are also being collected; it is also stated that places are being built in Charjui for the purpose of building boats in them, as also for stor- ing grain.

It is also rumoured that the Russians intend advanc- ing upon Murroh very soon.—Indian Public Opinion.

CAPTAIN BAIN AND THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

181. That my labours were appreciated more highly by others well able to estimate their value will be seen from the following extract from a letter dated 10th December 1869, to the Managing Directors, from our Agent at Alex- andria (Captain Roberts), with reference to my first visit to Suez. Yet that agency had not only had the benefit of ten visits from other inspectors, including Mr. Bayley and Mr. Sutherland since 1861, but had been specially inspect- ed annually by Mr. Bethune:—

"I may now state that the very practical and vigorous measures in progress here, under the immediate orders and management of Captain Bain—I refer to the berthing of three of our ships in the dock basin, the Surat, Bengal and Sumatra—is one of the most important and satisfactory steps in advance that has occurred in Egypt for many years as regards the Company's interests. I am, therefore, ex- tremely glad to afford him every assistance in carrying out to the fullest extent this long-delayed measure."

182. With reference to Captain Roberts' remark res- pecting carrying out a "long delayed" measure, it is but justice to our late Agent at Suez (the senior in the service) to add that it was not he who was morally responsible for that delay. As the question at issue was purely nauti- cal, he required to be guided by professional advice, and mine was the first he had received favourable to the measure I carried out. In fact, even after it was effected, my action was pronounced premature by two commanders who succeeded him in the agency.

183. At page 5, the Board says I was ordered to proceed to the Clyde and superintend the execution of shipbuilders contracts representing £700,000, and that I "refused to obey this order." If the Board will produce my letter of 25th November, 1872, it will prove I neither disobeyed nor said I would disobey such an order, but that the story refers to the attempt made by the Managing Directors to "shut my mouth," as recorded at paragraph 89.

184. At page 6, the Board says that I was dismissed for "insubordination," as I had proposed to "denounce their administration at the next meeting of the share- holders," and at page 7 they pronounce me a "discharg- ed employé;" yet, at page 4 they contradict both statements by saying that I [illegible] being dismissed!

185. Now, I have proved [illegible] ter (paragraphs 119 to 1[illegible]) that [illegible] missed at all, but that I was [illegible] if I would not within four days [illegible] from laying before you at the meeting on the 6th December, 1872, a letter which they admit was "practically identical" with my letter of 15th May, 1873. In short, that for doing for you what Messrs. Pochin and Whitworth did for the Metropolitan Railway Company I was threatened with dismissal. Now, the "dismissal," as they term it, rested solely with myself, not with [illegible] just as I would or would not be silenced respecting the Managing Director's "administration." As I did not choose to give them a handle for speaking of me as a "discharged employé" (which they have nevertheless done as above), I did not permit them to discharge me, and did I resign until seventeen days after that on which they say (but again unsay) I was dismissed.

186. At page 6, the Board quotes two sentences from letters of mine, with the view of impressing you with the belief that I was willing to "condone" what he represented to be the mal-administration of the Company. If the Board will produce the correspondence between them and myself between the 26th November and 19th December, 1872, these letters will prove the reverse of their allegation, and this assertion of mine has been borne out by my action from the time I entered the London Office to this day.

187. These extracts merely embody an appeal for "pro- tection" in the discharge of duties imposed upon me by themselves, and an intimation that if I were thus protected I should [illegible] to the "harmonious discharge of the duties of the management." My complaints of misman- agement were then made against the Managing Directors, and as the Board had by their threat intercepted my ap- peal to you I therefore claimed their protection for [illegible] but the very fact of asking for protection proved [illegible] no intention of departing from the course I [illegible] followed. If I had "condoned" at any time [illegible] proceedings which I had at such peril to myself opposed, protection would never have been necessary. The very letter from which the Board takes its last extract says expressly, with regard to my letter of 20th November, containing the charges referred to, that "my letter makes no [illegible] even to retraction." Is that the language of an officer responding a letter which, the Board [illegible] "denounced [illegible] administration" if he meant to condone such proceedings?

188. The Board, at page 7, concludes its defence with the following paragraph, which thus constitutes the only answer [illegible] produced to my charges, so far as I am [illegible]:

- They say "that [illegible] Mr. Bain's statement professes to deal with questions of opinion or of policy, his ideas, [illegible] of this Company, are wholly impracticable; and [illegible] where he deals with questions of fact, his [illegible] with misrepresentation."

189. Whether or not my policy has been "impracticable," you have now [illegible] means of [illegible] charge of "misrepresentation" is [illegible] similar accusation made to myself [illegible] November. They there said of [illegible] venture (reproduced on 26th November) that it "co[illegible] in many parts a lamentable perversion of facts," and, I shall now show you what was the result. On the 2nd December I offered to prove every statement I had made by extracts from documents then existing in the London Office, to which I had had free access hitherto, but which was then disallowed. On the 9th December, therefore, I asked the Board to specify to which of my statements they applied that charge, with a renewed offer of proof, which was also disregarded. On the 19th Decem- ber I repeated, but in vain, the same request. I have not only been denied such access, but have never to this day had specified these grave charges now publicly reproduced. I quote, therefore, what I said in the last-named letter, and leave you to attach to the Board's present attack upon my veracity the weight to which it is entitled after reading the suggestive language of my last extract, which, after rejecting these requests, concludes with the following ex- tract, with which I close, and I trust to your satisfaction, my refutation of the Board's letter of 20th May, 1873.

The extract is as follows—"I will not, however, be responsible for any miscarriage in my proofs if these requests be not at once complied with. I beg to state in advance that I shall hold it tantamount to an ad- mission of the statements in my letter of 26th Novem- ber, if these requests be not acceded to now, or if any impediment be thrown in the way of my investigation."

190. I shall now place before you certain statements called forth by the Board's disparaging comments upon my Eastern Tour. When thus reluctantly driven by the Board into a comparison of my services in the East with those of other officers of the Company, I feel bound to record a proceeding of Mr. Sutherland's, while on his tour, which has cost the Company very dear. The principle then laid down by him, and supported by Mr. Allan and Mr. Bayley (viz., an insufficient spread of canvas the result of blunders), has been continuously oppos- ed by the two nautical members of the Board and myself, yet has nevertheless been carried out to a large extent, entailing grave injury upon a great many of the finest ships in the fleet. It was the enforcement of that line of policy which led to the suicidal proceedings adverted to in paragraph 73, when I recorded with the Board my protest against my professional "reputation being associ- ated therewith." It is the step taken by Mr. Sutherland on that tour to which I now refer; he then succeeded in alter- ing the "rig" of the Calcutta ships, by reducing their spread of canvas to a most unwarrantable extent, and the Bombay fleet was only saved from a similar fate by the firmness of Captain Henry, who refused to carry out such an unwise proceeding without direct orders from the Managing Directors. These alterations were also made at an enormous cost.

191. The same Managing Director and myself have also had a controversy on another subject. I shall give an illustration of the effects of this policy, which has how- ever failed to be accepted as a warning. The Indus is a ship of 3,500 tons gross tonnage, yet spreads only 16,000 square feet of canvas. She broke down, and had to anchor in 25 fathoms water (when another properly rigged ship would have made four or five knots), which might have proved a serious matter, had she been on a bold coast, with no anchorage.

192. Bokhara.—This ship recently struck on a rock in China, and was nearly totally lost from being unable to work the pumps, in consequence of the donkey boiler being placed in the bottom of the stoke hole, and all the fire being put out by the rise of water. I had, when she was building, remonstrated in vain against that arrangement, as my "plans" provided that the donkey boiler should be on the main or upper deck, to provide against the very danger which did arise, and which would have proved fatal had she been a short distance further from the shore. She had also been deprived of four steam deck pumps I had provided for her. Thirteen of the new ships have their donkey boilers placed in the same objectionable position, exposed to the same danger, and three besides the Bokhara have been deprived of the above-named pumps.

193. With reference to recent few voyages, I have con- demned them—not because they were "additional voyages," but on account of the surrounding circumstances, especially when they interfere (as they have done) with reconstruc- tion, which might have proceeded rapidly had the ships thus employed taken the place of those that should have been reconstructed; and I view in the same light those carried out by ships like the Deccan, which consumes sixty tons of coal per day, while carrying 2,000 tons of cargo; or by others which even have the compound en- gines, if the voyage be made under the objectionable con- ditions attending that of the Venetia, or by a ship in the discreditable state in which the Surat was sailed. And, finally, I consider them as censurable when they give such good reason for complaint to Government, by entrust- ing the conveyance of the mails and passengers to ships in such a state as the Surat, or, the Behar, and others at present so employed. The Behar recently spent seventeen days in making an eleven days' passage between Bombay and Aden, as is recorded with great indignation in the Bombay Gazette of 1st August, 1873, which gives her speed as four and a half miles per hour, being less than half the contract rate. But I do not disapprove of them when carried out under proper conditions; and it was to insure such that my efforts have been directed with so little success.

194. It was I, in fact, who initiated few voyages; for while in China, in 1870, I made a conditional promise to load the ship China for London, being anxious to keep up the prestige of the Company by "putting in an appear- ance" in the Suez Canal, when it could be done by loading a ship then in China at £8 per ton homewards, as against £5 earned by the Venetia.

I have till now silently borne, for the benefit of the Company, the odium of seeming to have broken faith with the China merchants on that occasion, by failing to keep that engagement. The real cause was that, when the ship arrived in Hong Kong, her shaft was discovered to be so far fractured that, although considered capable of do- ing its duty on the passage to Bombay, which it did, yet was not deemed safe for the longer voyage to England, and I did not therefore venture to expose the teas of our China constituents to that risk, although that was a reason I could not assign at that time.

195. California and Australian Lines.—In paragraph 161 I have adverted to [illegible] which have driven me [illegible] a tone of self-assertion very [illegible] to my own wish. With that remark before you, I recur to certain recommendations made in my general report on my east- ern tour to the Board, dated nearly three years ago (21st Nov., 1870)—Appendix CC. At a future, but not distant day, when the proprietors find that wiser rivals are reap- ing a rich harvest from adopting proceedings I had re- commended in vain to your Board, you may then estimate the extent of their own "administrative capacity," by comparing the Venetia's and the Surat's additional voyages with my despised recommendations. The fields I proposed to cultivate have since then been partially and will soon be fully occupied by other steam ship com- panies. I then recommended that we should take steps for sharing in the large profits of the line of steamers running between China and San Francisco, belonging to the Pacific Steam Navigation Company. Another com- pany has now taken the place I advised our Board to pre- occupy. I also recommended that we should develop the carrying trade with Australia by commencing with placing upon it three steamers of over 3,000 tons. Instead of such unsuitable ships as we have employed, I consider that had we met the requirements of the Australian passenger traffic, and the exigencies of the wool trade, by a timely recognition in the shape of an adequate line of such large steamers, our late mail contract with these colonies might have obtained a much higher subsidy than we then enjoyed, instead of having it reduced by £40,000. We should then also have saved the Company from competition now organising. I especially warned the Board what would be the consequences to us if we failed to act promptly, and thereby protect our Australian mail subsidies, and my predictions have already been verified at our expense.

(To be continued.)

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COMMERCIAL IN[illegible]

TUES[illegible]

Exchange on London has [illegible] yesterday's quotations, but the te[illegible] rates. To-mor[illegible] and on [illegible] closed, so that [illegible] mence on Fri[illegible]

Govern[illegible]

Bank Bi[illegible]

Credit [illegible]

Doc[illegible]

[illegible] one class—those who have been privileged, [illegible] explored the hidden regions of mystery behind the scenes. The outside world sees nothing but the [illegible] gaudiness and gaslight, the acted portion of an [illegible] life, the result of all the mystery that surrounds the [illegible]; but practically knows nothing of the machinery [illegible] an idea of the toil and trouble, the hardships, [illegible] incessant worry that those who come to please the public have to endure to carry out their object. Could the back of the picture be shown on the stage as well as the front, it is a question, as far as real interest is concerned, which would be the more interesting. And not only on the stage, but in every profession that is included among the list of those who amuse the million. We enter a place of public amusement, we criticise the performance, we say this is good and that is bad—but had we but a real insight into what we see, how different would be the warmth of our applause—how much more often would those pieces of acting, those feats of strength, those difficulties of horsemanship, those wonderful, to our eyes even, accomplishments of acrobatism call forth a thunder [illegible], instead of a meagre recognition, did we [illegible] the actual power and excellency of what we [illegible], for instance, now—putting stage and stage eff[illegible] the performances nightly witnessed at Signor Chiarini's Circus. The place is crowded—everything looks [illegible] sparkling and light. The audience is put into good humour from first to last. They seem to a[illegible] what they [illegible] but more than three quarters of what they do see, [illegible] understanding, leave unacknowledged altogether. [illegible]ge of a circus is one of the most intricate of all [illegible], and the idea the outside world has of the [illegible]rking of the whole machinery is very small. [illegible] the circus at between seven and eight in the morning, the first thing that strikes the observer is the difference in appearance of everything when seen under the gaslight. At night, everything looks bright, in the morning so exceedingly uninteresting. [illegible] morning rehearsal [illegible] RICES [illegible] Signor Chi[illegible] [illegible] dom. In order the [illegible] regulate affairs, so as to make impression on those who [illegible] other restriction, [illegible] could be humanly [illegible] fine for the great offences, such as neglect of duty, inebriety, insolence, &c., has been instituted. In the event of ins[illegible] of ten dollars is imposed, and in the event of a [illegible] the furniture "all saints" for a certain [illegible] company is kept in [illegible] practice [illegible] and by this means Signor [illegible] to put before the public an almost inexhaustible change of programme. Early in the morning the rehearsal begins. The artists are obliged to attend every day from 9 to 12 in the morning for general rehearsal, and any absentee incurs a fine. The whole company are under the immediate orders of the equestrian director, and, during the performance, all artists are bound, under penalty to be ready at the director's order to perform their parts. One of the prettiest sights in the circus is the daily training by Signor Chiarini of his stud. Chiarini's stud includes some of the most magnificent horses it is possible to procure. His treatment of them in the ring differs considerably from that of Rarey and other trainers, in that he [illegible] leaves his horse at liberty. At the commencement of training a horse a long cord is used, made fast to the bit, then by degrees as the animal gets accustomed to the ring, he is backed and spurs are introduced, by the aid of which he is gently trained until able to go through his performances simply by vocal signals. People have no idea when they see horses at night dancing to music, walking round, [illegible] at a march, circling, and doing what seems to be easy tricks, the tremendous amount of time and patience—months and months—a fully year's daily training—taken to bring them to the state of perfection in which we see them. The horses come into the ring looking perfect pictures of equine beauty, and groomed within an inch of their lives. When they leave it they do so to go to their stalls in a lather of sweat. If a horse has satisfied Signor Chiarini at rehearsal, as he goes out at the exit from the arena there is a little pile of [illegible] waiting for him, which are given to him for a reward. The kindness shown to the horses is evident in the real affection they have for Chiarini, who treats them and talks to them like children rather than animals. As we stand, suddenly a rush is heard, and in flies a horse with nothing on but a bit—Signor Chiarini [illegible] in the ring—the horse immediately lies down and commences rolling, gets up, rushes about as if he was mad, until of a sudden he hears "steady." In an instant he is still, and as Chiarini enters the ring he walks up to him quietly, and at a signal does almost anything he is told. Signor Chiarini at rehearsal performs and plays with a horse in a manner that is perfectly astonishing, the only question being to a looker-on, what is there a horse cannot be taught? All the while that the Signor is in the ring different members of the company are engaged practising new and old tricks. A man is recognised in a pair of old tights and a Crimean shirt, who amounts up aloft on to a trapeze, as being the young Hercules whose feats at night astonished the most unimpressionable observer; but here at rehearsal, he is seen periling his neck at every moment—without any spangles, without any exciting blaze of gas, without the plaudits of an audience to encourage him, [illegible] swinging about, about five-and-twenty feet above gas, and no one seems to think of him, and the danger he is really in, except when Signor Chiarini happens to look out and casually propose some feat that is infinitely more difficult than any yet performed, and which the artist immediately commences to put in practise. While the trapeze is going full swing, one horse in the ring gives place to another. Men, one by one, come in dressed in all sorts of ways—half clad; some in old tights, seeming to care for nothing except to keep their feet and arms free and bare, nothing on that will be detrimental to the play of their limbs. Mr. Rowland enters the ring, and without any exertion, and—Tra la la lei Ti To—throws summersaults in the most matter-of-fact earnest way. There is no audience to chaff, no ringleader to gag with—simply the serious, dangerous, and hard tiring work of the acrobat to perform. It is not without an immense amount of long hard labour that Mr. Rowland has attained that perfection in tumbling that is nightly the wonder of all who witness it—the extraordinary quiet way in which he carries a rehearsal, showing plainly the deep concern the merry clown has in the performance and trial of these feats that nightly raise the laugh against him. This rehearsal is not a thing of a few minutes, it is not the thing of perfection we see at night, nor is it accomplished without tumbles and mistakes which make an observer tremble for the safety of the neck of the performer. Tricks that are only just thought of, and will perhaps not be perfect till months after the company leaves us, are tried and retried, tumbled over, half accomplished, once done, and failed in again, in a manner that makes the rehearsal a most exciting performance. Now a lady enters the ring, dressed in a sort of loose knickerbockers, and a short skirt. It is the celebrated Belen Cuba, in rehearsal attire and nothing to excite or nerve her to the difficulty of the task she has to perform. It may look easy too a beholder to see a lady riding bare-back, but let the horse for one moment lose its stride, or put even the wrong foot first, and ten chances to one, down comes the rider. It may not look a feat of great strength to jump through a succession of hoops, and come down upon the horse in kneeling posture. But in reality it is so. Belen Cuba is wonderful, and not more wonderful at practice than performance. One by one performers enter the ring, one by one they leave it, each one in turn performing feats of agility and strength that seem unable to be surpassed, until with an extra effort, they try one more trick at the instant risk of their lives, that makes one shudder and turn away with a sort of cold water feeling down the back. One of most interesting items of rehearsal is to be witnessed in the dressing-room among the little children who, with Carlo, tumble about the ring at night in a manner that cannot but be marvelled at. The scene is strange. Sitting at the end of the room is Carlo cutting patterns for new ornamentation of dresses. Along the floor is stretched a carpet doubled three or four times to make it tolerably soft for a fall. Standing in all sorts of attitudes are three or four little mites of children, thinly clad in old tights. On one side of the carpet kneels Mr. Rowland, the clown, and Mr. Dorr, who alternately take the little ones in hand. You see a little bit of nothing tumbling about, and throwing back and forward somersaults, and then resting for the trial of another to come on, and looking round with pride when the present candidate for honour is unable to perform some feat that he or she has just accomplished. Presently Signor Chiarini enters, to the evident delight of all the little ones, one of whom immediately, with a beaming face, runs up to him and says, "Oh, Mr. Chiarini, have you seen me do my two 'flip flaps' backwards?" and then, as the answer is given in the negative, the little thing runs on the carpet, and throws its three or four "flip flaps," as he calls them, and immediately receives the reward of a bright new shilling, which he runs away with to his father and mother, as proud as if he had received the gift of an emperor. It is a mistaken idea among the public that these little children are made to do their tricks by ill-treatment. Any one has only to visit the circus at rehearsal to be fully convinced to the contrary. The greatest fun of the whole rehearsal was the training of several mounted ponies, in a scene called Turkish Cavalry, in which Mr. Rowland comes in with a dummy horse—the aversion of the ponies to which is the most ludicrous thing possible. In spite of all the "Wo, boy," the ponies take fright at the—to them—novel animal Mr. Rowland represents, and bolt, and kick about all over the arena. It is a matter of immense patience to train these little fellows to get used to the dummy. Mr. Chiarini coaxes and feeds the ponies alternately, until they show some semblance of quietude, but how long it will take to finish them off to perfection, Mr. Chiarini and the secrets of the circus alone can tell. Mr. Chiarini has a powerful and efficient company, which he manages admirably. He has attractions which will draw when theatres will not. Shakspeare, Gilbert, the Opera,—everything in the shape of amusement—has to yield the palm to Signor Chiarini in one way, because there is more real difficulty and danger in the performance of one item in his programme than in the production of the greatest play or opera that ever was brought before the public. It is the excitement and knowledge of danger that holds the charm for an audience. But, highly as the circus is appreciated at night, the public has only to be acquainted with the inner life at rehearsal to make them doubly sensible and appreciative of the excellence of what they see. As has been observed elsewhere, Mr. Chiarini is a philosopher—he knows the public taste. He knows that the people do not love Shakspere less, but horses and good acrobats more, and, therefore, provides for them both; and both so good that they never have been as yet approached in the Australian colonies.

ASHANTEE WAR DESPATCHES.

The Secretary of State for War has received despatches, of which the following are copies, from Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, K.C.M.G., C.B., Commanding the troops on the Gold Coast:—

"Cape Coast Castle, Nov 1.

"Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that although the condition of affairs has not changed [illegible] since the date of my last despatch, No. 62, [illegible] ult., our position has gone on improving daily.

"That despatch had scarcely been sent off, when I received intelligence of the complete evacuation of the enemy's camp at Mampon and of its destruction by a party of our native allies.

"I at once ordered an advance of a force, consisting of Cape Coast and Aquafoo natives, to Beulah, and commenced to strengthen that post with [illegible] intercepting the enemy's communications with the [illegible] districts, from which he had hitherto drawn his supplies.

"The Ashantee commander Amonquatia having declared his attention of attacking Abrakrampa, I have therefore, as reported in my last letter, [illegible] and blue-jackets.

"You will, I am convinced, be glad to learn that last night's reports show all this party in good health, although they have been ashore since the 23rd ult.; another proof being thus afforded that white men are far healthier in the interior than in garrison, either at Elmina or Cape Coast Castle.

"From the statements of the numerous [illegible] taken daily by my reconnoitring parties, and the fact that the enemy has cut war paths through the bush close to Abrakrampa, it is evident every preparation has been made for attacking it. Until the retreating Ashantee army shall all have gone north of Dunquah, I consider it necessary to hold Assayboo, and I have to-day occupied that village with 50 marines and a howitzer, the King of Assayboo's men furnishing it, and clearing away the surrounding bush. [illegible] the enemy makes no offensive movement and leaves the neighbourhood of Abrakrampa, I hope to withdraw the blue-jackets and marines by the end of the week, [illegible] them.

"Yesterday strong reconnaissances were made by the native levies under English officers [illegible] Assayboo, Abrakrampa, and Dunquah. That from the latter place alone became seriously engaged. I beg to enclose a copy of Colonel Festing's report. I regret that one young officer lost his life, Lieutenant Eardley Wilmot, a fine promising soldier. He was badly hit early in the skirmish, but, like an English gentleman, continued in the field at his post, until subsequently shot through the heart, when he died almost immediately; several of the officers were hit, mostly slightly. Enclosed is a list of the casualties.

"The native levies behaved most disgracefully. Some whole tribes ran away and no exertion on the part of the English officers could induce them to face the enemy. Hence the number of officers hit, for they had to expose themselves in their endeavours to get the natives to advance, or even to stand their ground.

"The reconnaissance made from Abrakrampa also came upon the enemy, but not in great force; yet there also the native levies, even those that have been tolerably drilled and disciplined by our officers, ran away.

"The experience of yesterday proves, indubitably, if further proof had been necessary, that it will be impossible to make these Fantee levies face the enemy, and that a severe blow can only be struck at the Ashantees by English troops.—I have, &c.,

"G. J. WOLSELEY, Major-General.

"The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for War, War Office."

"Head-quarters, Abrakrampa, Nov. 7.

"Sir,—I have the honour to inform you, that I received at 2 a.m. yesterday a despatch informing me that this post had been attacked by a strong force of the enemy. I at once requested the Senior Naval Officer to hold all the available blue-jackets and marines in readiness to land, and not having received any direct news from the officer commanding at Abrakrampa, at 7 a.m., I landed the men and marched with them to Assayboo.[*]

"On the road I received the despatch, of which I enclose a copy, from Major Baker Russell, 13th Hussars, commanding the outpost; but on arrival at Assayboo I learnt that the attack had been renewed in great force.

"Leaving 100 blue-jackets and marines at Assayboo to hold that post, which is now strongly intrenched, I marched with the remainder by way of Butteyan for this place, taking on also the native allies from Assayboo, and a detachment of 50 of the 2d West India Regiment from Accroful. I left the whole of the Cape Coast native allies at Butteyan, and shall bring them on here to-day.

"On arriving here we found the troops actually engaged. The Ashantees are in great force, and are apparently endeavouring to surround the post. I have taken measures to prevent this and to keep open my communications with Cape Coast. The post is well furnished with ammunition and supplies, and the garrison is thoroughly well able to repulse the attack of any number of the enemy.

"[illegible] officers and men have behaved extremely well, and Major Russell specially brings to my notice the excellent behaviour of the 2d West India Regiment.

"I send this by special messenger in hopes to catch the mail steamer, which was overdue when we left Cape Coast yesterday. I hope the enemy will attack again this afternoon.

"I have &c.,

"G. J. WOLSELEY, Major-General.

"The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for War, War Office, London.

[*] Captain Fremantle, R. N., of Her Majesty's ship Barracouta, the Senior Naval Officer, proceeded in command of the party.

"Head-quarters, Abrakrampa, 9 p.m., Nov. 7, 1873.

"Sir,—I had the honour this morning to inform you that I had marched here with a force of blue-jackets and marines under the command of the Senior Naval Officer, Captain Fremantle, R. N., and native allies, in consequence of the continued attacks upon this post, and I expressed my hope that the enemy might attack us again to-day.

"They did not attack; and having received information that they were in a state of demoralization, owing to their repeated repulses and heavy losses in their recent attacks, and that they were running short of ammunition, I ordered a reconnaissance in force to be made this afternoon by all the native allies and levies here.

"I am happy to be able to inform you that the result has been most satisfactory. We surprised a large portion of their force in the camp; the remainder had already commenced to retreat; and those whom we surprised hurried off in a state of complete route. They were pursued by the Houssas for a considerable distance beyond the village which had been the centre of their great camp. The road was strewn with their abandoned baggage. The State chairs of more than one great Chief have been captured; and I am glad to say that many slaves have been freed. Some of these unfortunate beings were fastened by staples round the wrist to heavy logs of wood; others had triangles of wood and iron attached to long poles round their necks. One young woman with her child was rescued by her master being shot just as he was in the act of cutting off her head.

"From the condition of the enemy's camp and the stench of dead bodies, it is clear how great a loss they had suffered in their repulses, and the evidence of their utter demoralization is complete.

"The whole of the native allies will start in pursuit of the enemy at day-break to-morrow. He is retreating towards the west, with the apparent view of turning northwards to the Prah.

"Considering the desolate state of the country, laid waste by the enemy in their advance, and utterly destitute of provisions, and the fact that our native allies may probably gain courage by the retreat of the enemy, I have great hopes that the Ashantee army may be entirely broken up before it reaches the Prah.

"I had already, before leaving Cape Coast, despatched Captain Butler, half-pay, 69th Regiment, to Western Akim, in hopes of raising the men of that tribe, who are said to be more warlike than the coast tribes of Fantees, with the view of operating against the flank of the enemy, harassing him in his retreat and, if possible, striking him a decisive blow before he reaches his own country.

"Hitherto the result of my operations of five weeks' duration has been beyond what I could have hoped to attain in so short a time.

"I send this off in hopes that it may be in time for the mail due when I left Cape Coast, and will give a further report as to my prospects on my return to Cape Coast to-morrow.—I have, &c.,

"G. J. WOLSELEY, Major-General.

"The Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for War, War Office."

A Good Haul.—A most audacious robbery was committed last week in Cairo to the prejudice of Messrs. Rochemann Freres, the most important firm dealing in jewelry in this country. A subterranean passage seems to have been cut by the thieves, leading precisely under the counter in Messrs. Rocheman's shop in the Moosky; and on Thursday last between the hours of one and two p.m. valuables to the amount of £30,000 were carried away.—*Egyptian Messenger.*

A TERRIBLE DISASTER IN THE ATLANTIC.

A terrible disaster has occurred in the Atlantic. On the morning of the 22nd of November, about 2 a.m. the French mail steamer Ville du Havre which left New York for Brest on the 15th of November, came into collision with the Lochearn, of Glasgow, [illegible] steamer being struck amidships. Three of Lochearn's boats did everything possible to save. Two of the steamer's boats were also got out, but only eighty-seven persons, out of a total of 313, could be saved, the Ville du Havre having gone down twelve minutes after being struck. The number of lives lost was 226. Fifty-[illegible] of the crew were rescued, including the captain. Among the passengers saved were [illegible] ladies. All the survivors were on the same day [illegible] shipped on board the American ship Tremountain, bound to Bristol, which landed them at Cardiff on Monday morning. The Ville du Havre left New York with 19 first-class passengers, 19 second class, 27 third class, and 6 stowaways, making a total of 141, besides the crew, which numbered 172 all told. Many of the cabin passengers were gentlemen with their wives and families, who were leaving America to spend the winter in France—some for pleasure, and others going there for the benefit of their health. Among the survivors are children who have lost their parents, and parents who have lost their children; others their sisters and brothers. Two delegates to the recent meeting of the Evangelical Alliance at New York—Pastor Pronier, of Geneva, and Pastor Carrasco, of Madrid—were among the persons who perished. Among the persons saved, but detained on board the Lochearn by his injuries, is the Rev. Emile Cook, the well-known French Wesleyan minister of Les Ternes and Rue Roquepine chapels, Paris, who was distinguished during the seige of that city, and afterwards nearly lost his life by the Communists mistaking him for a German. Mr. Cook had gone to the Evangelical Alliance meeting at New York. At present the extent of his injuries is not known.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

THE P. & O. COMPANY.

The report of the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company states that the capital account shows that the company possessed on the 30th of September last of stock in ships, less the amount deducted for depreciation, and including instalments paid on ships building, 3,601,123*l.*; also freehold and leasehold property in England, and docks and premises at Calcutta, Bombay, Hongkong, Singapore, and other stations, 225,217*l.*; stocks of coals and naval and victualling stores amounting to 194,057*l.*; also cash at bankers, bills receivable, balances in hands of agents, and debts due to the company, 395,945*l.*; making the total assets 4,412,652*l.* The capital received from the proprietors amounted to 2,700,000*l.*, and on debentures to 800,000*l.*; total capital, 3,500,000*l.* The liabilities of the company in bills payable and otherwise amounted to 480,528*l.*, making the total capital and liabilities 3,980,528*l.*, showing a surplus of 432,124*l.* The revenue account showed that the receipts for the 12 months ending the 30th of September last, including the balance of profit from the preceding year amounted to 2,173,371*l.*, and the expenditure, including interest on debentures, the reserves for insurance and depreciation, and the outlay for repair and renewal of ships, to 2,007,762*l.*, leaving a net profit of 165,609*l.*; from this was deducted 162,000*l.* for the dividends of 3 per cent. each for the half-years ending the 31st of March and the 30th of September last, leaving a balance of 3,609*l.* The proprietors' underwriting account amounted to 130,000*l.*, from which a payment was proposed to be made to the proprietors at the rate of 2 per cent., amounting to 54,000*l.*, leaving a balance of 76,000*l.*, which it was proposed to carry to the renewal fund. The general reserve fund amounted to 432,124*l.*, being the same as last year. The tabular statement showed that when the Teheran and the Thibet were completed the company's ocean-going fleet would consist of 50 steamers, grossing 118,333 tons and 21,890 nominal horse power. A contract with the Australian Colonies had been concluded for a period of six years from the 1st of January, 1874, with a subsidy of 90,000*l.* per annum. This contract had been concluded with the Government of Victoria, the Imperial Government having left the Australian Colonies to arrange their own postal affairs. The directors had every reason to be satisfied with the arrangements, and had only to regret that unfortunate dissensions between Victoria and New South Wales rendered it impossible to obtain a contract embracing both those important colonies. The general service of the company had been performed satisfactorily, and where the mail voyages had been inadequate to meet the requirements of the company's trade, the policy of running extra voyages had been successfully maintained. The company's steamers had performed 260,600 miles in excess of the mail services. The special purpose which the directors had in view in the purchase of the Adria was the conveyance of Japan and Formosa coal to supply the company's stations in China. The company were now using Australian, Indian, Chinese, and Japanese coal in their various operations, and the directors were satisfied that only the difficulty and expense of carriage in the Eastern seas prevented a greater utilization of those sources of coal supply. Anticipating the alteration in the overland route, it was necessary to make important changes in the company's fleet, as it was clear that the rates of carriage which the company and the Egyptian Government had hitherto jointly received would be altogether abolished. The directors therefore set about the construction of a number of steamers specially adapted for Canal traffic, and while this essential work was being carried out the growing experience of the public regarding the Canal demonstrated the necessity of this route being adopted by the English mail steamers (as it had been by the French, Italian, and Austrian services) so as to enable passengers and cargo to be conveyed to their destination in one vessel, instead of being transhipped as at present. To meet the views of the public in this respect the directors had undertaken to accelerate the mail services and promote the requirements of trade, not only without additional cost, but at a saving of expense to the public. The greatly increased efficiency of the company's fleet, resulting from the policy of the directors in building 15 new ships during the past three years, enabled them now to spare some of the older vessels from active service until they could be more effectually adapted to the requirements of the present day, of which economy in fuel and large cargo capacity were the most prominent features. Those alterations would involve from first to last a heavy outlay, for which it was essential to provide. The Mongolia and the Sumatra had already received their new engines, and would be ready for sea almost immediately. The shipping which had passed through the Suez Canal for the year ending September 1873, had been 1,600,000 tons, against 1,250,000 tons for the year ending September, 1872, and 700,000 tons for that ending September, 1871. Previous to 1869 the only steamers employed in the Eastern trade were those of this company and the Messageries Imperiales; in the present day, for every steamer despatched by this company from England probably 10 were despatched by other shipowners. The directors were enabled to recommend a dividend of 3 per cent. for the six months ending the 30th of September last, and a payment of 2 per cent. from the underwriting account, making, with 3 per cent. in June, a total of 8 per cent. for the year.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH

OF DECEMBER 6.

A Good Figure-Head.—An Arithmetician's.

FROM LE FOLLET.

The prevailing colour in Paris since Marshall MacMahon's reelection,—Magenta.

OUR AUXILIARIES.

Fusileer (on the Gold Coast). "Houssah!—By George, you'd look a rum 'un among the 'Hussars' at Aldershot!"

Houssa (responding cheerfully). "Dam' coffee! Yah, yah, yah!"

CONSOLATION.

Housemaid. "I'm sorry to hear you've lost your uncle, Mary."

Mary. Yes, it was quite sudden. But—ain't it a real comfort as I got that black dress, instead of the green one you wanted me to buy?"

PAROCHIAL POEM.

On the School Board, as for me,
Guv my vote for nobody.
Education's name I hates.
Them three R.'s all means more Rates,
Which, as I objects to pay,
I should wish to do away.
Don't for School Boards see no call;
Wouldn't vote for none at all.

A HAPPY FAMILY.

The new School Boards are some of them of a very composite character. Much curiosity is felt to know how one, in particular, will work, with four Churchmen (two High, one Broad, and one Low) three Wesleyan Methodists, two Congregationalists, two Presbyterians, one Quaker, one Moravian, one Swedenborgian, one Sandemanian, one Latter-Day Saint, and two Secularists, as its members.

Another bold attempt at robbery was made this week in the most frequented part of the city. A porter was carrying two bags full of gold coin, when he was stopped by four aggressors, one of whom having thrown a handful of dust into his eyes, another seized one of the bags and ran away with it; the thief was however pursued by a number of the astounded passengers, and when caught was deprived of his ill-gotten booty and made over to the police.—*Egyptian Messenger.*

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HA[illegible]

For Liverpool.

1242 Lady [illegible]—Hensen—Byramj[illegible]
1766 Mi[illegible] of the Seas, Armstrong[illegible]
999 Vicksburg, Webs[illegible]—M. Nes[illegible]

For Londo[illegible]

954 Bertha, Pate—Farnham & Co.

For M[illegible]itius.

401 St. Pierre, S[illegible]bury—[illegible] Jacob Porta.

For Ran[illegible].

1584 W[illegible], Christie—Wallace & Co.

For New Y[illegible]

660 Sharrock, Lelam—The Captain.

Not Fixed.

449 Allendale, Chappell—W. Nicol & Co.
1087 Alnwick Castle, Yealland—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
820 Baldovan, Scott—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1276 B[illegible]chatres, Gibbs—Ewart, Latham & Co.
539 [illegible]shire Merchant, Machow.
375 [illegible]uperor, [illegible]dley—The Captain.
1313 Hahnemann, Thomas—Wallace and Co.
1482 Inspector, Thomas—The Captain.
1277 Janet Cowan, Cuthbert—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
596 Limerick Lass, Yeaton—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
1052 Prince Patrick, Wishart—The Captain.
1153 Queen of the Lake, Page—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1057 Rutlandshire, Morgan—The Captain.
1075 Statelie, Logan—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1001 St. Hilda, Kennedy—Bell, Brandenberg & Co.
495 Walkyrie, Edom—W. Nicol and Co.

STEAMERS.

Overland Mail Steamers.

1253 Golconda, Shallard—P. & O. Co.

For Liverpool.

1076 Atholl, Scott—Finlay, Muir & Co.
954 Wimbledon, Watson—W. Nicol & Co.

Overland Mail.

1890 Hydaspes, Rogers—P. & O. Co.

For Aden and Jeddah.

1397 Neera, Coburn—Stearns, Hobart & Co.

For [illegible]

896 Flora, Guiorich—A. C. Gumpert.

For China, &c.

1185 Travancore, Eastley—P. & O. Co.

For Genoa, &c.

765 Persia, Merello—Volkart Brothers.

For Coast and Calcutta.

1139 Asia, Stewart—B. I. S. N. Co.

Not Fixed.

400 Avoiso Vedetta, Forto—(Italian Man-of-war).
706 Burmah, Sanders—B. I. S. N. Co.
861 Caradoc, Barwise—Lawrence & Co.
650 Corvette Infante D. Joao, Wiegas (P. G. Boat).
1044 Dunraven, Pottinger—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
130 Hercules, Robert.
1069 Massilia, Anderson—P. & O. Co.
467 Sir John Lawrence, Baldwin—Sheppart & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

234 Letitia, Nacoda.

For Mozambique.

167 Amizade, Nacoda—J. Pragjee.
132 Estrella de Damao, Nacoda—H. Thawer & Co.

For [illegible] and Tuticorin.

87 Mahomed Cadur Bux, Nicoda.

Not Fixed.

380 Louis, Louis—The Captain.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

1874 Abyssinia James—(Turret Ship.)
300 Clyde (ordinary).
1066 Dalhousie, Warner.
472 Dogmar, Steam Tug, Downing.
1237 Magdala, Palmer—(Turret Ship.
408 Sind (ordinary).

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Illustrated London News*, in reference to pure literature, speaks of "The Family Herald" that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Saturday Review* says: "Its Novels and Tales are quite as well written as the best circulating library stories.

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"It is well considered with reference to its aims, and is various and amusing, with a fair amount of utility intermixed. Of all these publications we are inclined to consider the Family Herald the best."

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CELEBRATED
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DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stoppers and bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1868, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS
Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL,
London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT
And on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

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FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE.
Manufactured by the
SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL,
IN ALL COLOURS,

Have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, [illegible] is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. Lead Paint. See Article in "Engineering," 26th January 1872.

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Incorporated by Royal Charter.

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RANGOON.	MANILLA.	

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The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 ,,

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,

WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

[illegible] October 1873.

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LONDON BANKERS.

Bank of England. | London Joint Stock Bank.

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COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE

PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,

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Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
The National Bank of Scotland.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

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Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal...3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do. ...4 ,, ,,
Do. 12 do. do. do. ...4½ ,, ,,

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited, or order.

W. BLACKHALL,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st July 1873.

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The Undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are empowered to grant Assurances on First-class Lives. Rates and other particulars may be obtained upon application to

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VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

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CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

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Fire Premiums for 1852...................................£ 76,925
Do. 1862...................................£300 690
Do. 1872...................................£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunder also covered.

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Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life.		For a limited number of Years.	
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20	38 7	36 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 5	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 16	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	38 8	28 10	29 10

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Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favourable terms than hitherto.

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

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This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium.......................£ 718,885
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,166

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

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With which is now united

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

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THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,429, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,945 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, of their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

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UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

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Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets ......Rs. 2,677,000

Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

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Frank Jefferson, Esq.	E. A. Owen, Esq.

Agents—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

Medical Referee—Dr. L. S. Bruce.

Solicitors—Messrs. Ellington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 39 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The [illegible] of the Society from the commencement [illegible] to the end of the year 1872, was [illegible] £9,717,599-15-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,992,449-12- 0

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 31st December 1872 were.... £367,709- 3- 8

of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 14th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ..... Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... ,, 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ,, 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

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2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums; and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

12th.—Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

[illegible]

Wo[illegible]
RA[illegible]
BE[illegible]
T[illegible]

TH[illegible]
G.[illegible]

E[illegible]

[illegible] references given—Indian, an[illegible] Medical, Military, and Pa[illegible]

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The best remedy for
ACIDITY [illegible] THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, [illegible] GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constituti[illegible] adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, a[illegible] regular use in Warm Climates.

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the quality of which is so well appreciated as [illegible] to that of any other make.

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[illegible] in nearly every case [illegible] BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administere[illegible] covered.

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ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

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Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
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Plum Puddings.
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FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND BULL & CO., BOMBAY; AND EVERY STOREKEEPER.

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